THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 126. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

"The Most Distrustful Country."

The Battle of Franklin.

The Fate of General Donnelly.

The Advance on Huntingdon.

Movement of United States Troops.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Brave Charge of General Donnelly—A Bullet Pierces his Spine—Starving Fenians Bivouac in the Fields near St. Albans—U. S. Regulars Patrolling the Town.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 26.—The present Fenian demonstration, which is quickly drawing to a close, will unquestionably share the fate of its predecessors, and end in defeat. The capture of General O'Neill, who now lies a prisoner in Burlington jail, combined with the sad results of yesterday's encounter and the constant arrival of United States regular troops by every train, has tended to dishearten and demoralize the Fenian forces in this locality. With the Canadians in front and our regulars behind, all further attacks on the Canadians are useless here.

AFTER THE BATTLE—GEN. DONNELLY'S FATE.

The road this morning between Franklin and St. Albans was thronged with stragglers. Many of them were coatless, and but very few were armed. Upon their arrival here they were questioned concerning the fate of General J. J. Donnelly and his companions who were left in a barn surrounded by the Canadians. One of the stragglers, a very intelligent Irishman, gave a vivid description of the manner in which the General and those who accompanied him were rescued, and the finale of yesterday's battle. He said that in order to divert the attention of the Canadian volunteers the Fenians opened a brisk fire on the enemy from

A BRASS CANNON,

which they placed in a commanding position on the brow of a hill. The Canadian militia, at this unexpected attack, and not suspecting the stratagem, formed themselves into line, and marched against the Fenians. Hardly had the Canadians proceeded a respectful distance, when General Donnelly and his comrades immediately sallied forth. Their movements were observed. The Canadians wheeled about and discharged a volley at the fugitives.

GENERAL DONNELLY FELL

pierced by a bullet near the spine, and would have been instantly taken prisoner had his companions not seized hold of him and carried him almost senseless within the Fenian lines. He was then placed in an ambulance and carried to the Franklin House, which had been converted into

A FENIAN HOSPITAL.

Its present inmates besides General Donnelly, whose condition is pronounced dangerous, are Charles Carleton, of Cambridge, Vt., aid-de-camp on General O'Neill's staff, who has a slight flesh wound in the right leg: James Keenan, of Fort Edward, shot through the right ankle; Daniel Ahearn, of Burlington, severe wound in the left hip; and Francis Carman, of Bridgeport, Conn., dangerously wounded in the groin. Lieutenant Edward J. Hope, who received a wound in the knee, was removed from the hospital this morning by his friends. With the wounding of General Donnelly, the battle ended.

Intelligence of the abandonment of the expedition was in a short time conveyed to the Canadian camp. The Kanucks cheered lustily and threw their caps high in the air at hearing the welcome news.

The Canadian commander, as soon as his army had given full vent to their joy, ordered

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The dead bodies had been stretched upon the hillside since yesterday. The body of John Rowe, who was the first to fall in the attack, was seized and carelessly tossed into an excavation three feet deep, and, amid jibes and jeers, the clay was shovelled over it. The remaining bodies on the hillside and in the brook were taken in charge by Americans and decently interred.

THE REAR GUARD.

The Fenians in St. Albans at present writing number 500. As a general thing they are able-bodied and strong men, having the appearance of being desperate characters and tough customers to handle. A few boys are intermingled with them. They have no arms, no food, and no money. As the people of this place are not in sympathy with their cause, they have had no alternative left but to lounge around the depot.

FREE TRANSPORTATION HOMEWARD.

The Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad has received orders from Washington to furnish transportation at the expense of the Government to such as desire to return to their homes, and a large number have availed themselves of the opportunity and taken their departure this evening.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon Companies I, E, and L, of the 5th United States Artillery, numbering 175 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Kensel, arrived from Forts Warren and Independence, Boston harbor. They are encamped in the park.

THE CANADIAN TROOPS

in the engagement yesterday were in command of Captain Asa Westover. They were an independent company of militia, and did not, according to the most reliable reports, number more than 60 or 70 men. They were shortly after reinforced; but now there are few, if any, at the scene of the engagement. Captain Westover's company were provided with Springfield (Mass.) breach loaders, and have been drilling for some time past.

Rowe, one of the Fenians killed, was buried by the Canadians last evening. After the burial large stones were placed at the head and foot of the grave, and a pile of stones on top. Much comment has been made concerning the manner of the burial.

A report has been received that General Donnelly is more badly wounded than was at first supposed, and fears are entertained that

HE CANNOT LIVE,

as a high fever has set in. He was wounded in the thigh.

Deputy United States Marshal Flanagan, of Burlington, has been to Hubbard's Corner to-day, and officially informed all parties concerned that he has seized all the arms and equipments that had been abandoned, in the name of the United States.

Governor Hendee, Adjutant-General Wells, Quartermaster Pitkin, District Attorney Fifield, and other prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State, have been in town to-day.

Three carloads of Fenians, on their way to Malone, passed through here on the evening train for that point.

The Concentration at Malone—Policy of the Canadians—A "Decisive Battle" Expected.

MALONE, N. Y., May 25.—The Fenian base of operations is now on Trout river, eleven miles from here, which intersecting stream forms the boundary line. The main body crossed the river this afternoon, and citizens here who have visited the scene of operations state that the advance is fully four miles on the other side, and within seven of the village of Huntingdon. General Gleason, who arrived this afternoon from New York, has also gone to the front. He states that fully 10,000 men are on their way from various points. Nearly all who have put in an appearance here are in uniform and out on the front. They appear to have plenty of arms, and have already secured two small pieces of artillery, though the source is as yet unknown. Ammunition is also abundant.

THE CANADIAN POLICY.

Judging from the tenor of the remarks made by the Canadian officers near Franklin Centre, and by our own officers at St. Albans, the movements on Trout river will not be spoiled by so sudden a check on the line. No doubt the present invading column will be permitted to march well into the territory of Canada, only that it may be the more effectually shattered and dispersed. At all events that is the only advisable policy for the Canadians, and one which, if followed up, will extinguish the Fenian movement forever.

Fearful Excitement on the Canadian Side—Movement of United States Troops.

OGDENSBURG, May 20.—The Fenian excitement in this direction is on the increase. The Irish farmers, with their teams, have been engaged for the last three nights in hauling materials for the Fenians. This afternoon I had an interview with Dan. Cavanagh, who was one of the eighty-five teamsters who went from this vicinity with the column which crossed the line below Fort Covington, this morning. He was the only one permitted to return.

Last night the movement was as brisk as ever. Thirteen loaded teams passed through Lisbon last night to join this column. It is no exaggeration to say that the St. Lawrence county Irishmen have gone *en masse* with their teams. There will be a further movement to-night.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The following despatch has just been received here:—

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1870.

To S. P. Remington, Collector of Customs:—

Direct Captain Treadway to ship the proper complement of men and inform the United States Marshal that the vessel is placed at his order.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

Captain Treadway commands the armed revenue cutter S. P. Chase, which has been out of commission at this port. In the same train which brought the United States troops came 250 Fenians on their way to join the Huntingdon column. There was no attempt to interfere with them by the troops. At De Kalb Junction they separated, the soldiers coming here and the Fenians going on to Potsdam Junction. At 7½ this evening another detachment of troops arrived here. They number fifty-three men rank and file, and belong to the First Artillery. Thirty Fenians came on the same train and went on to Potsdam Junction.

There is a fearful depression in all circles, and rumors of the defeat of the regulars are rife.

A MODEL GOVERNOR.

Serious Charges Against Governor Bullock of Georgia.

The Atlanta *Constitution* publishes three columns of charges and specifications against Governor Bullock, emanating from Treasurer Angier. A considerable portion of this indictment has already been made public. We give the concluding passages as a specimen:—

"While the Governor neither gives in nor pays any State, county, city, or revenue (income) tax, there was collected through one house in the city, in the space of a few weeks, nearly $15,000 on the Governor's drafts or 'checks' drawn while he was in Washington, in favor of parties there, on the bank here, where the State railroad deposits are kept, under circumstances that indicated to those who presented the draft, or 'checks,' that the Governor's personal account was exhausted or greatly overdrawn, or that the State railroad funds were suffering. One thing is certain, if he has these tens of thousands to his personal credit, he is defrauding not only the General and State Governments, but the county and city.

"This is the mortification of the great 'Empire State of the South' is reduced to, of having a Governor who prates loudly of the elective franchise, while he has failed to place himself in a condition to be entitled to the common privilege of the ballot-box by reason of not having paid even a poll tax, except one or two dollars last year, under city execution for double poll, for failing to give in. Where do his tens of thousands spent in Washington come from? The tax-payers would like for the committee to investigate this point."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another Disaster on the Pennsylvania Central—A Brakeman Killed.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of yesterday says:—

W. H. Smith, a brakeman on the Marysville freight, Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over by the cars yesterday morning about nine o'clock, a short distance above the round-houses, and sustained injuries that culminated in death half an hour after the accident. The disaster occurred while he was uncoupling cars. The impression is that he had one foot on each bumper, and the engine, giving a sudden and unexpected jerk, threw him on the track, two cars passing over his body and mangling it terribly. His legs were first run over and crushed, when, it is thought, he moved and several wheels passed over his groin and across his back. No rational word proceeded from him after his painful position was discovered. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child, who reside on Ridge road, between Reily and Maclay streets. Mr. Smith was a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad for a number of years and was regarded as a sober, industrious, and careful employe. He once held the position of brakeman on the New York freight. The Coroner's inquest, which was held at the residence of the deceased, corresponds with the account above given, with the additional statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its employes were not responsible for the accident.

A Fighting Editor.

—The *Kansas Tribune* having received a visit from an indignant individual who threatened its editor with corporal vengeance for publishing some item of police news, gives notice that suitable preparations are made in the office for receiving such visitors. The editor himself took early lessons in the pugilistic art, and declares that his "ten-pound fists are still well battered and hardened." His own fighting weight is 180 lbs.; attendant is yet heavier, and there is also a leaden paper-weight in reserve, as well as an iron poker. He adds that to anybody that "means business" he is "on hand."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 22½c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; State, $4·70@5·55; Ohio, $5·05@6·05; Western, $4·70@6·30; Southern firmer at $5·90@9·95. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 Spring, $1·23. Corn steady; new mixed Western, $1·08@1·12. Oats dull and heavy; State, 65@68c.; Western, 63@64c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; mess, $29·75. Lard firm; steam, 14⅞@16c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky nominal at $1·07½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1·40@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·35@1.37 for prime. Corn—white easier at $1·18@1·20; yellow firm at $1·15. Oats dull at 62@65c. Mess Pork firm at $30; Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky firm at $1·09.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

All Up with the Fenians.

A Second Disastrous Battle.

The Invaders Utterly Repulsed

Their General is Disgusted and Leaves.

The Annapolis Boat Race.

Republican Victory in Richmond.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Huntingdon Movement—Preparations for a Decisive Battle.

TORONTO, May 27.—Matters in the neighborhood of Huntingdon this morning are assuming a good deal of interest. General Gleason is in command of the Fenians, who are well armed. The Canadian forces are assembling, and active preparations are going on for a fight. Troops have also been ordered back to Pigeon Hill, in anticipation of further trouble. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All is quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Another Defeat for the "Brotherhood."

TORONTO, May 27—10 A. M.—A despatch this moment received says that the Fenians near Trout river commenced the attack this morning, but were rapidly driven back across the river. Particulars are expected soon.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

A Total Rout of the Invaders—General Gleason Leaves for New York.

The Fenians at Huntingdon and Trout river got out of the way as fast as possible after the firing commenced, leaving their wounded behind. General Gleason went back to New York in disgust, General Starr assuming charge.

Before the Battle—A Disorganized Mob.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—The only Fenians that left for their homes last evening were the Burlington boys. The rest remained here, and were provided with food by order of United States Marshal Foster, and the village authorities. The presence of United States troops, and the closing of liquor saloons, conspired to make them orderly and peaceable.

The depot furnished shelter for about one hundred, others are quartered on their sympathizing friends, while others are compelled to lie out of doors. The men have no money, and the officers do not seem to have more than enough to provide for their own wants.

Some of the men claim that General O'Neill has one or two hundred thousand dollars of Fenian funds in his possession, but this statement must be taken with many grains of allowance. They have been loitering about the streets this morning in squads of ten or more, discussing their probable fate and destination.

General Spear and the Fenian Generals J. H. Gleason and H. Prim, who arrived this morning, and booked their names at the American House, from Virginia, have, with all the lesser lights in the Fenian brotherhood, been in close consultation over the situation, and the consultation culminated in the issuing of an order by General Spear ordering the men to go into an encampment two or three miles from here.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Rowing Contest at Annapolis—Midshipmen vs. Quaker City Club of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 27.—The interest in the race between the Midshipmen's Barge Club and the Quaker City Barge Club of Philadelphia has been gradually growing in intensity until to-day—the time appointed for the contest—it forms the engrossing topic of conversation. A committee from Philadelphia visited Annapolis a short time since, and the arrangements were then made for to-day's race. It was then agreed that the Quaker City Club should pull their shell "Nautilus," which was built for them in Greenpoint last summer, by the celebrated builder Elliott. The "Nautilus" weighs 140 pounds, and is 48 feet long, and 19 inches wide. The Midshipmen agreed to row in their new paper boat, built recently at Troy. This boat is 42 feet long, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship. By further regulations, neither crew was allowed to carry a coxswain, the boats being steered by the bow-oar. The Severn river was the place determined upon for the contest, the course to be three miles long—a mile and a half and return. It is perfectly straight, and presents an admirable rowing ground. A fine chance is also given to spectators, as the whole course can be taken in by the eye from any point. Both clubs have been in active training since the arrangements were made for the race—the Philadelphia boys under the veteran Harry Coulter, and the Midshipmen under Blakie, the trainer of the Harvard crew in the international contest last year on the Thames.

The Quaker City is regarded as the representative of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia. Both crews are in the finest possible condition.

Below will be found a correct list of the crews:—

QUAKER CITY.

	Weight, lbs.
J. D. McBeath, stroke	13
C. R. Adams	157
J. E. Reyburn	13
F. W. Wood, bow	138

MIDSHIPMEN.

	Weight, lbs.
Hubbard, stroke	156
Galloway	158
Wood	146
Post, bow	158

Large numbers of visitors from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other places are here, and every train brings numbers of fresh arrivals. President Grant, Secretary Robeson, and Admiral Porter have promised to be present and are expected in the early afternoon train.

The Richmond Election—The Republican Ticket Carried.

RICHMOND, May 27.—The rejoicings of the conservatives last night over the reported success of their ticket was premature. The counting of the ballots show that the Republicans have elected George Cahoon, Mayor, and their city ticket. The Council is still in doubt, the ballots not having been counted.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Pereire.

LONDON, May 27.—Inquiries having been received here from New York as to the safety of the steamer Pereire, which sailed from New York on the 14th inst., it is proper to state that while the steamer arrived at Brest safely early on Monday evening last, owing to the shameful neglect of somebody the news of her arrival has just been given to the public.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝, and for account, 94⅝@94¾. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅞@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11@11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 56,000 bales, including for export 5000 and for speculation 4000 bales. The stock on hand is 606,000 bales, including 348,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 69,000 bales, including 26,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 27—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¾, and for account, 94⅝. 5-20s quiet; 1862, 89⅝; 1865s, old, 88⅝; 1867s, 90¾. Railways steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—2 P. M.—Cotton heavy. Stock afloat, 303,000 bales, including 120,000 of American. California wheat 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Red Western, 8s. 4d. Red amber, 9s. 2d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, of which 15,000 are American. Flour, 20s. 9d. Corn, 29s. 9d.

LONDON, May 27—2 P. M.—Turpentine easier.

PARIS, May 27.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

ANTWERP, May 27.—Petroleum opened firm and quiet at 52½f.

FROM THE WEST.

Protestant Episcopal Council.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 27.—The Protestant Episcopal Council of Virginia and West Virginia assembled in this city yesterday, Bishop Whittle presiding. The Council will probably continue in session during the week.

Suicide from Intemperance.

Joseph Smith, a young man of New Mountainville, committed suicide a few days since by shooting himself through the head. Intemperance led to the act.

FROM MONTANA.

Opening of Navigation—Man Killed.

FORT BENTON, Montana, May 27.—The steamer Nick Wall arrived here last evening from Sioux City, with passengers and freight for Helena. She is the first boat of the season. A passenger named Otto Piper was killed on the passage up by the wheel striking him and crushing him. His body fell overboard and was lost.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 27, 1870.

The money market is less animated to-day than usual, though there is still a sharp demand for call loans incident to the activity prevailing at the Stock Board. The rates on brokers' loans range from 4@4½ per cent., according to collaterals, and discounts continue dull and extremely easy at 5½@6 per cent. for prime business paper. The offerings are small.

Gold opened firm and advanced from 114¾ to 115. There is an ample supply but very little demand.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, show an advance of ¼@⅛ on closing prices of yesterday.

Local stocks were barely so active, but prices continue strong. City 6s were quiet, with small sales of the new certificates at 102⅝, an advance.

Reading Railroad was quiet but stronger; sales at 52·94@53. Pennsylvania advanced, selling up to 56⅝. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119⅝, and Catawissa preferred at 37¼@37½, an advance of ½.

Canal stocks were in demand, but firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred was in active request, with some sales at 18, b. o.

Coal shares were quiet, but there was a sale of New York and Middle at 5, b. o.

No Bank shares were disposed of, holders being firm.

In Passenger Railway stocks we notice a bid of 13¾ for Hestonville, which is steadily advancing in public favor.

Stock in the Academy of Music was taken at 97.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Hestonville RR.............................12¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.	102⅝	190 sh Read R...2d.	52·94
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89.	92	15 do.......c.	53
$2000 C & A m 6s,89 lots....	94	300 do.Monday.ls.	53
$1800 Pa 6s, 2d se....	108	100 do.......c.	53
$9000 O C & A R bds	79½	100 sh Cata Pf......	37¼
$10000 do.....b30.	79½	100 do .... b60.	37½
$2000 Susq Bds.....	45¼	20 do.........	37½
$900 Read deb bds.	83¼	300 sh Sch N P..b60. lots...	18
100 sh Penna RR...	56⅜	500 do.. ls.b60.	18
10 do......ls.	56⅜	10 sh Leh N St...	34
30 do.........	56⅜	16 sh O C & A R.R.	46¾
22 do......s5.	56¾	100 sh N Y&M..b60.	5
100 sh Cam & Am R.	119½	5 sh Acad Mus....	97
19 sh Leh V R...ls.	57½		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 113⅜@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; 6s, 112⅞@113⅛. Gold, 114⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; do., 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅞@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅞@115⅛; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $868@875; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $775@785.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	11·00 A. M.	115
10·30 "	114⅞	11·07 "	115⅛
10·45 "	115	11·09 "	115
10·55 "	114⅞	11·55 "	114⅞
10·56 "	115	12·20 P. M.	115
10·58 "	115⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 27.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is nominal at $8@8·25, and Timothy at $7. The offerings of Flaxseed are light, and the article is in good demand for crushing at $2·40.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $4·50@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5·25 for extras; $5@6 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5·50@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·75@8·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bush. Pennsylvania red at $1·31@1·33, Western old at $1·30@1·33, and white at $1·40@1·50. Rye may be quoted at $1·10 for Pennsylvania, and $1·03@1·04 for Western. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at $1·10, and Western mixed at $1·03@1·06. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c., and Southern at 68c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is more active, and 300 barrels Western wood and iron-bound sold at $1·07@1·08.

—The Gloucester *Advertiser* itemizes thus:—"A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us if he was alive. He still appears on the street, but as he did not call, it is naturally supposed that he is dead and is walking around to save funeral expenses."

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

All Hands at the Polls.

Republican Victory at Richmond.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Court-Martial Finding.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Resigned Midshipman.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Midshipman J. C. Wallace, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Leave of Absence

has been granted for six months to First Assistant Engineer N. B. Clark, U. S. N., with permission to leave the United States.

A Severe Sentence.

First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, of the United States steamship Wasp, recently tried by a general court-martial in the South Atlantic Squadron for assaulting in a most cowardly manner Assistant Paymaster Machelle, U. S. N., at Montevideo, was convicted by the court, and sentenced to two years' suspension from rank and to forfeit for that time one-half of his leave of abrenc pay, amounting to $1100, and to be publically reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary has written the order of reprimand in his case, and in severe and scorching terms reprimanding Engineer Harrison for the offense committed by him.

The order will be made public in a few days, setting forth the charges and specifications, and action of the Secretary.

The Republicans in Richmond.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Stewart received the following telegram to-day from Judge Morton, of Richmond, Va.:—"Our municipal ticket is elected by four hundred majority."

The Banking and Currency

Committee has amended the ninety-five million bill, so that a redistribution is to be made to banks with two hundred thousand dollars capital instead of half a million. This it is thought will reach the banks most in need of additional circulation.

It is the intention of General Butler to report the Georgia bill to-day if he can get an opportunity.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Kellogg called up the joint resolution directing the restoration to the city authorities of New Orleans of property heretofore occupied by the United States as the Branch Mint. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ramsey, to promote the cultivation of the public lands.

By Mr. Howe, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

It was ordered that the Senate would adjourn from to-morrow, Saturday, until Tuesday, in order to observe Monday as a holiday for the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

At 12·30 the Appropriation bill was resumed, and an amendment placing female clerks in the departments on an equality with males in the matter of compensation was further debated.

Mr. Trumbull argued to disprove Mr. Sherman's showing that the proposition would necessitate an additional expense of $400,000 per annum.

Mr. Yates hoped the Democrats would favor the amendment, as it had nothing of color in it except that which was fair and lovely.

Mr. Drake thought it would result finally in the entire exclusion of female clerks from all departments.

The amendment finally prevailed—yeas, 36; nays, 20.

House.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee of Elections, made a report in the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson, declaring that A. S. Wallace was duly elected and was entitled to the seat. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and then the resolution was adopted.

When the Democratic members realized what had been done, Messrs. Randall and Brooks (N. Y.) remonstrated and protested against it, and a motion to reconsider was made, when there was a brief discussion.

Mr. Randall admitted that Mr. Simpson could not take the oath, he having been an officer in the Confederate army, but condemned the Reconstruction Committee for not removing his disabilities, for which he had petitioned and which he deserved, because he had honestly and firmly aided the reconstruction measures.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) denounced the operation as a fraud as bad as any election fraud ever charged on parties in New York. It was an attempt to defraud the minority of the House by forcing on the House another member elected by nobody, having no constituency, and representing nothing whatever.

Mr. Dawes repudiated that principle embodied in the report, that the ineligibility of the person who received the greatest number of votes gave the seat to the person having the next highest number.

Mr. Cessna reminded the House that he had already stated that that part of the report represented only his own views; also, that on two or three occasions he had distinctly stated that the case would not occupy over ten minutes, all that he wanted was that the House should consume no more time in the matter.

After further discussion by Messrs. Paine and Burr, the Speaker called on Mr. Wallace to come forward and take the oath, which was done.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill annulling all laws of Idaho Territory taxing all persons of the Chinese or Mongolian race, and a law creating the office and District Attorney for each county; also prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from paying extra salaries to Federal officers in the Territory, or members or employes of the Legislature. Passed.

Reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were made as follows:—

By Mr. Swann, adversely on the bill giving the assent of Congress to Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pierson, U. S. N., to receive from the Queen of Great Britain the nomination of Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Swann, to pay Mrs. Morse, widow of Isaac E Morse, his salary as United States Special Commissioner to New Grenada, at the rate of $7500 per annum, from November, 1856, to June 1, 1857, and $15 per day during the same time for travelling expenses. Passed.

By Mr. Swann, referring to the President the petition of William J. Nagle and John Warren, citizens of the United States, and now prisoners in Great Britain, with a request that such action may be taken by him, in accordance with international laws and with the rights of Americans citizenship, as facts shall justify. Agreed to.

By Mr. Wilkinson, making allowance to the widow of the late United States Consul in China, James S. Keenan, for time occupied in travelling to his post. Passed.

By Mr. Myers, making allowance for travelling expenses to John H. Massey, late Consul at Paso del Norte. Passed.

A large number of reports from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812 were made and disposed of.

In the discussion of one of them, Mr. Willard, chairman of the committee, asked and obtained leave to report to-morrow a public bill in reference to pensions to survivors of the war of 1812.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule forbidding the change of a vote after the announcement of the result, and also forbidding the record of a member's vote who was not present when the vote was taken.

The House at 1·15 resumed the consideration of the conference report on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the various States of the Union.

Mr. Bingham, chairman of the committee of conference, reviewed the provisions of the original bill and of the Senate amendment as compared with the report of the conference committee, explaining in what the differences consisted. He would not entertain the idea that any thoughtful man could doubt for a moment either the constitutionality or the general necessity of the measure It was expressly confined to the election of Federal officers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Assistant Bishop of Maryland Elected.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention last night elected Rev. William Pinckney, D. D., of Washington, Assistant Bishop of Maryland.

FROM THE WEST.

Great Iron Works at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—A company composed of some of the most prominent men of this city, called the Ætna Rail and Iron Works Company, has been formed here for the manufacture of steel and iron rails and pig iron, with a capital of $5,000,000. The works are to cost nearly $1,000,000, and will be built on the Kingsland Iron Company's grounds in South St. Louis. A committee appointed for the purpose left for the East yesterday to examine the principal rail works, with the view of introducing the latest improvements into their building.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Norfolk Municipal Election.

NORFOLK, May 27.—The result of the municipal election yesterday cannot be known until the official returns are given, the vote beine very close. The latest report give the Conservative ticket 30 majority. Business houses were closed yesterday, and both sides polled their full strength.

The Radical ticket in Portsmouth, headed by Philip Thomas for Mayor, was elected by a considerable majority.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, May 27.—Nathaniel Willis, aged ninety, died yesterday. He was the founder of the Portland *Argus* and *Youths' Companion*, and for many years was editor of the Boston *Recorder*.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Stocks strong. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 115. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅛; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101⅞; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 104⅞; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅜.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.—This terrible epidemic is still raging in the Bedford street district, and with the approach of summer it is more than ever important that the efforts to check it should be increased if its spread to all parts of the city is to be prevented. Rev. J. D. Long, the Bedford street misionary, reports the number of cases of relapsing fever sent to the hospital on Monday last to be be 11; on Tuesday, 10; on Wednesday, 8; on Thursday, 10. Dr. Goodwin, the Port Physician, under the direction of the Board of Health, has instituted many energetic measures that it is to be hoped will speedily be put in execution. This is a matter in which every citizen is interested, and those who are endeavoring to crush out the pestilence should receive the hearty support or all classes in the community. One of the great necessities in the Bedford street district is bathing facilities, by which the miserable wretches who are breeding disease in their filth may be in some degree purified. Mr. Long is of the opinion that by means of baths the pestilence can be checked more readily than in almost any other way, or that at least the baths will be a most valuable auxiliary. For the establishment of baths, however, money is needed, and we commend the matter to the consideration of our readers with the hope that they will extend the necessary aid. If all the churches would take up collections to assist the Bedford street missionary in carrying on his good work, a sum large enough to put the necessary baths in operation might easily be raised, and an important step be taken to prevent the city from being devastated by pestilence during the summer. This morning six cases were reported for removal to the Municipal Hospital, in which institution there are already 123 cases.

A SILK ROBBERY.—Some time last night the establishment of H. L. Freyer, No. 727 Jayne street, was entered and robbed of 300 spools of silk, valued at $300. The thieves, who were supposed to be boys, entered through the second story window, the shutters of which they broke to pieces. How they reached the second story is as yet a problem.

THE KNIFE.—Last night a row occurred in the "groggery" No. 714 Spafford street, during the continuance of which one of the participants, named Michael Dowling, drew forth a knife and attempted to kill another named Gray. Dowling was arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who sent him to prison.

—A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco I make a paragraph."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 27.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Laura, from Bremerhaven. Passed out—Bark Kathleen, for Nova Scotia; bark Cabral, for Antwerp. In the Roads—Bark A. M. Roberts, for Boston, and brig Grogan. Heavy northeast storm prevailing.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

Also arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow.

Also, steamship Bavaria, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................MAY 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.........59 | 2 P. M.........60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.
Steamer Claymont, Robinson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Cecelia, Bistrup, Queenstown for orders, W. Brockie.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hope, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Alice B. Gardner, Barbour, Salem, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr E. W. Platt, Kendrick, Edgartown, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. Kirby, Sanders, Stonington, do.
Schr George Hotchkiss, Rockett, Orient, do.
Schr A. J. Russell, Miller, Danversport, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Booth, Newburyport, do.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, New Haven, do.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Braintree, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, Danversport, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Covadonga, Vive, 48 days from Palermo, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Off New Castle, passed bark Meridian, from Bremen.

Schr Ann E. Safford, Powell, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr John Farnum, Baker, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Nickerson.

Schr Ocean Wave, Moore, from New Haven.

Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Newport.

Schr Elizabeth and Rebecca, Ireland, from Providence.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr E. Edwards, Simmons, from Boston.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Boston.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, 3 days from New Haven, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA DOGS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Dogs, we regret to say, still prove the obstinate unwelcome apparitions that stand between our sister city and her happiness. Other communities are bestirring themselves with regard to railroads, steamers, or other great national topics; but the City of Brotherly Love still sits solitary, brooding over the momentous question:—"What shall we do with our dogs?" The cause of this solicitude it is impossible for us outsiders rightly to comprehend; whether the canine population has really become alarmingly excessive, or whether it arises from that rare refinement of charitable spirit which characterizes the neighboring village. We incline to the latter supposition. From a careful study of our Philadelphia exchanges we are forced to the belief that every shape and form of imaginable human suffering has been there largely provided for, and that the philanthropists, in sheer desperation for new worlds to conquer, are compelled to turn to the dogs. So entirely is the city free from the poor and needy human beings to be found elsewhere, and so comfortable is life to every Philadelphian, that the benevolent who wish to confer a gift on their employes or associates can find nothing else to bestow than a graveyard lot. Tombstones are now quite *en regle* to adorn Christmas trees, or as pleasant friendly offerings.

It is no wonder, in this beatific state of completion and complacency, that the yet uncared-for vagabond curs should have risen like a ghost to trouble joy and have become a matter of deep public concern. For the last year Philadelphia's fair women and scientific men have taken counsel together. An asylum was proposed, in which homeless dogs of the nobler breed should receive that bodily comfort and sweet spiritual sympathy which gentle woman is always ready to bestow. Dogs of the baser sort were sent to that bourne from which no traveller is supposed to return, especially if he be travelling on four feet. The asylum was not built, owing to some unreasonable stinginess and outcry from persons lacking in the nobler sensibilities. The ladies proposed to call it a pound. But the majority were still unmollified. Philadelphia stood in grief and doubt, a wandering cur on every street without a local habitation or a name. Her lamentations over them for a year past could be heard of all men; her priests sighed, her virgins were afflicted, and she was in bitterness. Last week an idea came to her relief; but whether it emanated from the brain of one of the ladies, or the physicians whom they had summoned to the council, it is impossible to discover. The dogs were all collected, a tub constructed of a suitably grave and funereal aspect, the animals committed to it, and closely sealed. With what solemn emotions this was done we leave our readers to conjecture, and how this novel burial service was watched by the fair priestesses as a triumph of humanity and science. Carbonic acid gas was then introduced. Silence for half an hour was observed. The sarcophagus was then opened; but instead of a cohort of dead dogs, each with a smile of gratitude for his euthanasia upon his jowls, behold the whole mangy troop frisking and lively to the last degree.

The dogs were Philadelphia dogs, and declined to be done to death in any mode not in use in the days of Penn. Science and humanity were worsted. Murder as a fine art was a failure. The ladies and physicians beat an ignoble retreat, and the dogs were "punched full of deadly holes" by the police, according to immemorial usage. Since then, additional gloom has fallen upon our staid sister. The ghosts of the unscientifically murdered dogs rest heavy on her soul, and before the unavailing pound, like Constance mourning for her child's fate, there she and Sorrow sit.

MANACLES.

From the N. Y. World.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren—he who, years ago, invented bottle-shaped cannon, but did not use them very effectively during the late war—has recently written a letter to Mr. Bennett Forbes, of Boston, in commemoration of the gallant Williams of the Oneida. In it he mentions, properly enough, that Williams, then a lieutenant, headed the assault which, on the night of the 8th of September, 1862, was made, without the cooperation or even the knowledge of the army, on Fort Sumter. He then adds—and it is this which moves our curiosity as a mere matter of history:—"He there was made prisoner with the gallant Preston, and had the honor of wearing manacles in a Rebel prison." Having read in the good book of the "bonds of iniquity," and elsewhere of the "fetters of verse," and even of the "manacles of rhyme," we are at a loss to determine whether the gallant Admiral is speaking literally or figuratively, and whether he means to state as a matter of fact that Mr. Williams or any other unresisting prisoner of war was put in shackles. Bad as the Rebels may have been, we have never before heard this imputed to them; and, indeed, amidst all the horrors and atrocities of that wretched strife there always, or at least generally, seemed to be a humanizing influence, generated, as it were, by professional associations and sympathies, which forbade harshness of this sort to captives of rank on either side. It was made matter of reproach to General McClellan by the Covode gang that he treated one of Johnston's staff with courtesy, when taken prisoner on the Chickahominy; and we all know that when McCall and Reynolds were, about the same time, captured, they were for a time—until civilian busybodies, those pests of war, interposed—lodged in the best hotel at Richmond and treated kindly. McCall used in his grave way to tell, with as near an approach to jocularity as he ever ventured on, that, being on foot and fatigued when taken, he was, in spite of remonstrance, mounted on Wigfall's horse, and thus taken to General Lee's headquarters, the hilarious and generous Texan walking as best he could alongside. We are free to say that we had rather dwell in memory on these traditions of military courtesy and mercy than on the facts or figures of our acrid Admiral. If it be true that Colonel Elliott, who on the occasion referred to commanded at Sumter, and whom even our loyal Lossing pictorially praises, did shackle Williams and Preston, or anybody, after the assault was over, it should be known. If false, it will be well for Dahlgren to be more cautious in his metaphorical exorbitances.

For one reason—apropos of manacles—we shall be glad if it turn out to be true. We have heretofore blushed under the belief that the enormity of manacling prisoners of war of rank was rather on our shoulders, and have found consolation in one notable instance in the fact that the shame of it was due, not to regular soldiers, but to such as we have spoken of as civilian busybodies. "On the morning of the 23d of May," says a loyal historian and gallant man—for such were both Dr. Craven and Mr. Weed's dear friend Halpine—"on the morning of the 23d of May a yet bitterer trial was in store for the proud spirit of the captive—a trial severer, probably, than has ever in modern times been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence. This morning Jefferson Davis was shackled." At the end of exactly the period when, in ancient days even of civil war, the expiating sacrifice was offered and the sins of all washed out, we read of this incident of our modern story with a pang. There is not a true-hearted man or woman in the land, be their political prejudices what they may, who does not wish this deed of unnecessary cruelty had not been done; and it is one of the administration secrets, which has been most carefully guarded, by whose order or at whose instance it was done. We doubt not, the truculent civilian busybody had his share in it, or some amateur soldier who either had a personal wrong to avenge or a political end to gain. On the 22d of May, Colonel Roberts, of the regular service, was relieved of the command of Fortress Monroe, and in his room was put a New England hero—baptized, oddly enough, Napoleon Bonaparte (oh, St. Helena and Sir Hudson!)—who was smarting under the recollection that, but one month before, he had been soundly thrashed by the Rebels at Farmville, in the very last skirmish in Virginia. Coincidently with him came, so says Craven, "Major-General Halleck and the Hon. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, under whose immediate inspection the prisoners were landed and marched to their casemate." We do not read that they went away, and have a right to infer that they did not, until the voluntary or delegated work was done, and they had listened with delight, not at all like Henry's on the eve of Agincourt, to "armorers closing rivets up" on the wasted limbs of a feeble prisoner in their hands. It is a sad thought, think of it as we may. The deed was, according to the Talleyrand formula, worse than a crime—a huge, stupid blunder, having for its direct and permanent effect the awakening of pity and sympathy where, according to the current judgment of the North, neither was due. The whirligig of even so short a time as three or five years works odd changes. The manacled prisoner of 1865 was released from all custody—loyal radical men of the North gladly entering the bail and becoming responsible for him and his good behavior; and the whole world of humanity and chivalry will agree with us in saying that the consciousness of the sureties is more to be envied than are the ghastly memories of those who ordered the shackles and superintended the blacksmith.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT—A SKIRMISH ON THE FRONTIER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Fenian movement now agitating the telegraph wires throughout the State and country has become somewhat important as a matter of news, about which everybody is talking. If the movement is not very important *per se*, it becomes so from the fact that the Government has taken the trouble to recognize it—has probably obtained some information which gives a graver aspect to the enterprise than the public are disposed to attach to it, and that the President has issued a proclamation against it, assuming, of course, that there is something going on which implies a violation of the neutrality laws. In adopting this course General Grant has followed the example of his predecessor, Andrew Johnson, in 1866, who not only by proclamation, but by the action of the United States troops, utterly wiped out the absurd undertaking of that time, capturing the provision trains, seizing the ammunition and arresting the military leaders on the frontier. That settled the invasion business for that time.

The news from the frontier shows a gathering of men at various towns and a general movement towards the frontier, of small bodies passing through the different cities north and east of Albany, as well as some migration from the West as far as Detroit and certain parts of Wisconsin. But the more significant news is that a force of Fenians, three thousand strong, had assembled at Pigeon Hill, on Canadian soil. There appears to be no truth in this statement, and probably not much more truth in all the other reports. The facts are that a few Fenians, about five hundred strong, under command of O'Neill, while advancing from Franklin, Vt., towards the Canadian frontier, were fired upon by some Canadian militia. The fire was returned, and one or two men were shot on both sides. After the skirmish United States Marshal Foster arrested the Fenian commander, O'Neill, on the spot, and thrusting him into a carriage drove him off to Burlington a prisoner, leaving—as the telegrams say—his little army so demoralized that many of them eagerly turned their faces towards home, and sought means of transportation from St. Albans. It is not certain—despite the fizzle of Wednesday—that the disturbance is entirely over, but no doubt the arrival of a few regular troops under General Meade will disperse the *grande armee* of General O'Neill.

Impotent, foolish, and illegal as this movement is, and easily put down as it can be by the United States authorities, adventures of this kind should be a warning to England. They are the natural growth of an immense Irish population, almost every man of whom hates England and would bring her to ruin or any portion of her dominions, from Nova Scotia to New Zealand, if opportunity offered. There can be no doubt that this is the spirit of what is called Fenianism. It is the spirit which enables a body of men, no matter what their qualifications or status may be, to get a sufficient number of their countrymen to subscribe money and furnish recruits for any expedition upon British soil, such as the last raid on Canada in 1866, and the present one. Would it not be wise for the British government to consider that there is but an imaginary line between this country and Canada, and that Canada will always be a source of irritation, as well as a weak spot, for the restless anti-English element in this community? The best thing British statesmen could do, under these circumstances, would be to annex Canada to the United States; to pay off the Alabama claims, and then we would hear no more of lawless Fenian raids. The sympathy of the American people would be withdrawn from all movements and organizations having such aims as invasion, whether for conquest or plunder. If England does not act squarely in the matter of the Alabama claims, and thus cultivate some better feeling than now exists, Americans may come in time to sympathize more closely than they do with hostile movements of this kind; or, indeed, the Irish element, which becomes stronger every day, may force us ultimately, against our will, into a war—the last thing at present to be expected, and certainly an event most of all to be deplored.

The Fenian *fiasco* twice repeated does not prove that because attacks upon the colonial dependencies of Great Britain over the border have failed, there will not remain a disposition here among a large class of our people to encourage, tacitly at least, such movements, until the just claims of our Government as to the unsettled Alabama business are attended to.

VACATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is reported that the Board of Education has under consideration at the present time the question of allowing longer vacations than have been customary hitherto in our public schools. It is well known among teachers that the New York ward schools allow less vacation to the teachers than do the schools in any of our rural districts. New England, which has never been accused of injuriously neglecting mental exercises, long since concluded that better work is got out of both instructor and scholar by allowing a sufficient and healthful time for rest and change of occupation. The high and district schools of that section give spring, winter, and summer vacations, amounting together to ten or twelve weeks. The colleges and seminaries and private schools throughout the country allow as much or more.

The theory among physicians and prudent parents is that the quality of the work of the children's brain, during the remaining nine months, is such as to make up for the diminished quantity; while the physique—on which all else depends—is better preserved by these three months' holidays. Then the labors of the teachers, if faithful and earnest, are exceedingly exhausting and wearying, and probably, among women of culture, there is no branch of employment so trying to the nervous system. As a profession, the teachers are unquestionably the most useful of any, and the poorest paid. Like clergymen, their compensation should be in a longer rest from toil each year, as well as in the greater respect of the community. The future success of our children depends in a large measure on the quality of the teachers' labors. This can be best improved by a sufficient rest being granted in the hot season to their bodies and minds.

Our New York city schools give generally but six weeks' vacation in summer; and yet, of all parts of the country, this city presents the severest field of labor in the hot weather. Many of the schools are in crowded and unhealthy districts; the teachers, by the 1st of July, are jaded out, and after that date the work accomplished in them is mainly a form. Under the improved methods of teaching—such as the "Object System"—it should be remembered that the effort is treble what it used to be under the old routine system. The teachers are exhausted sooner. So convinced are the English school reformers of the injury of too much school work, that, even in their cool climate, they have established "half-time schools," and consider them the most efficient for young children. In our intense summer, either half sessions or a complete holiday from the 1st of July till September would, we are convinced, be the best for both pupils and instructors.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

From the N. Y. Sun.

That is a startling revelation which the Senate's Committee on Retrenchment have made. They have evidence that during the Southern Rebellion President Juarez of Mexico was in league with the Confederates, helping them to get off their cotton, and making money by the operation; and supplying them in turn with arms and ammunition which he had imported into Mexico for the purpose, and on which he also realized a handsome profit.

If this be the truth there is nothing baser in the annals of national or personal ingratitude. Mr. Juarez owed his existence and that of his Government to the United States. We recognized and protected him when he had not an ally elsewhere, and when his tenure of Mexico was a mere foothold at El Paso. We denied to his enemy, the sham Emperor Maximilian, permission to procure supplies in our markets, and we refused to receive any of the agents he sent to Washington, although they came with the loudest professions of friendship. Mr. Romero, the diplomatic representative of the Mexican Republic, was constantly supported by Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, although no member of the diplomatic corps in Washington would hold any relations with him. Madame Juarez, the wife of the Mexican President, was received by the Secretary of State and entertained in his own house with impressive and most significant hospitality, in which even the enemies of Mexico were politely forced to lend their assistance. And finally, Mr. Seward crowned his protracted and brilliant diplomatic defense of Juarez and of his Government by crowding the French army of Mexico, leaving the President free to take easy possession of the country, and teach the world a useful lesson in the execution of Maximilian.

Such, briefly told, is the history of the Mexican republic and of its chief from 1861 to 1865; and now it is most disgusting to be told by a committee of the Senate that during this period the republican leaders of Mexico were betraying the United States to our enemies and their own, that they were smuggling cotton and smuggling powder, all with the vulgar motive of making money by their treachery. We hope, for the credit of human nature, and for the future of his country, that Mr. Juarez may be able to disprove and annihilate these imputations; but if he does not clear them away, he will deserve never to have a friend again, and he will be very sure to get his deserts.

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Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
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2 9 Registrar.

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2 2m Principal and Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2t t9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t66 Secretary to Stockholders.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf$

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26$

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 3*3 BROADWAY,
New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery
Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw$

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
2 28 mwf$ NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminerie, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths$

WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 4 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 $ PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p$

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 15$ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
12 13ftuf DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tutha3mrp

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, directed to P. O. Box 1780, Philadelphia, or to Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Broad street, Philadelphia, until 10 A. M., June 27, for supplying the following subsistence stores, to be delivered in this city by June 30 (drayage to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department), viz.:—
4 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of Meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.
900 pounds first quality, thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides, in tierces.
44 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.
324 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels head-lined.
176 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.
400 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks, green.
828 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels head-lined.
37 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.
260 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes.
1 barrel clean, dry, fine Salt.
10 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ pound papers, packed in box.
13 gallons Vinegar, army standard, packed in keg.
No charge for packages allowed. Samples of all the stores except the meats required with the bids, and referred to therein. Also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.
Blanks for proposals furnished on application, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
5 26 4t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error, the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The 170th anniversary of Old Swedes' Church, Swanson street, near Christian, will be celebrated next month. The anniversary sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Simes.

—The forty-eighth anniversary of the Sabbath school of the First Presbyterian Church, Southwark (German street, below Third), was celebrated last evening in the presence of a large number of persons.

—Over 5000 quarts of strawberries were shipped on Wednesday from counties along the line of the Eastern Shore Railroad to Philadelphia and New York. This crop will be a large one, and in a few days berries will be received from stations along the Delaware Railroad.

—Among the witnesses examined late on Wednesday afternoon in the Truman homicide case, in the Oyer and Terminer, was Joseph Reed, a colored man. He came to the stand assisted by a cane, and appeared greatly enfeebled and gave his testimony with difficulty, caused by the oppression in his breathing. A few hours after he left the court he dropped dead at his home of heart disease.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅜.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $580,470.

—The contest for the Mayoralty of Washington is being very actively carried on.

—The Postmaster-General made a number of postal changes in this State yesterday.

—Professor Niles, of Trinity College, Hartford, is the new Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire.

—General Negley, yesterday, being called a liar by a Scotch lobbyist, promptly knocked him down.

—The President has announced his intention of promptly signing the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

—Arguments in the case of Paul Schoeppe were commenced in the Supreme Court at Harrisburg yesterday.

—General Jordan denies that the Cuban revolution is at an end, and represents the patriots as likely to hold out for an indefinite period.

—Charles Myers, alias Brown, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Esau, at Germantown, was arrested in New York yesterday.

—A rumor prevailed in Ottawa yesterday that Minister Thornton had been directed to demand protection of the Canadian frontier by the President.

—Great preparations are being made by the Grand Army of the Republic for the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the neighborhood of Washington.

—In the Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

In the House, the River and Harbor bill was reported and referred to the Appropriation Committee. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was voted upon. The amendments were all defeated, and the bill, as it came from the Senate, was passed by a vote of 107 yeas to 85 nays. Messrs. Kelley, Myers, and O'Neill voted for the bill, and Mr. Randall against it. Mr. Bingham made a report from the conference committee on the Fifteenth Amendment bill, which it was agreed should be voted upon to-day. Mr. Lynch's Navigation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Disraeli is again an invalid.

—Saldanha has nearly completed the new Cabinet. Tranquillity reigns throughout Portugal.

—Five men were killed and many wounded by a boiler explosion in Staffordshire, England, yesterday.

—An important debate is expected in the Corps Legislatif to-day, and the Ministry apprehend the opposition of a coalition of the Right and Left wings. The "Left," it is said, will announce its willingness to accept power.

OBITUARY.

Judge Richard Stockton Fields.

Hon. Richard Stockton Fields died at Princeton, N. J., on the night of Wednesday last, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of New Jersey, and graduated with high honors at Princeton College. He entered on the study of law and brought to it a mind of no ordinary ability. He soon rose to a commanding position at the Bar of New Jersey, which was pre-eminent for talent and legal research. He resided all his life at Princeton, where he made his cottage home celebrated for its floricultural and horticultural collections. He was a professor for many years in the law department of the College of New Jersey, which owed its existence to his energy and talent.

Judge Fields was very prominent in the cases involving large interests connected with the vested franchises of the railroads and other great corporations of New Jersey. He was of a modest, retiring disposition, and shrank from unnecessary contact with the active world of political life, and sought the cloistered privacy of his library and the genial society of men of science and letters, whom the College and Theological Seminary drew to Princeton. He was active in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in the Diocesan and General Conventions. He had three daughters, but no sons. Two of his daughters survive him, we believe.

He was appointed by President Lincoln to succeed Hon. Philemon Dickerson (who died December 10, 1861) as Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, and he remained so, winning high encomiums for the learning and knowledge of the law displayed in his decisions during the exciting decade which has just terminated.

A few weeks ago, while hearing an important cause at Trenton, in open court, he fell senseless, after uttering some incoherent remarks, and since that time he has lingered in great pain, with both mental and physical suffering. His successor was appointed immediately on his resignation, Hon. John T. Nixon.

Judge Fields was not a man seeking personal popularity by lavish profusion of acts to endear him with the public, but the wealth of his intellectual attainments gave him deservedly high prominence in all positions open to his profession in the great State of New Jersey. He was a warm friend, an affectionate parent, a judicious counsellor and an upright judge; and his memory will long be fondly cherished by his fellow-Jerseymen as one of the bright constellations that his State has contributed to our national judiciary.

Samuel Hazard.

Samuel Hazard, whose death at Germantown on May 22 has been announced, was born in Philadelphia in 1784, and during his entire life has been engaged in publishing periodical works devoted to the early history of Pennsylvania, and in compiling the records of the Province. He apparently derived his taste for historical researches from his father, Ebenezer Hazard, who was United States Postmaster-General from 1782 to 1789, and from 1792 to 1794 published "Historical Collections," consisting of State papers and other historical documents, intended as materials for a history of the United States. In 1828 Samuel Hazard commenced the publication of the "Pennsylvania Register," which was issued until 1836, forming sixteen volumes large octavo. He next published the "United States Commercial and Statistical Register," forming six large octavo volumes, issued from 1839 to 1842. The "Annals of Pennsylvania," from 1609 to 1682, an octavo volume of 800 pages, was next issued by Mr. Hazard. He also, by appointment of the Legislature, printed the "Pennsylvania Archives," from 1682 to 1790, from the original records, forming twelve volumes. Mr. Hazard was indefatigable in his labors, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Rev. Isaac Collins.

The Rev. Isaac Collins, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a defender of that city in 1814, died on Wednesday afternoon, in the eighty-first year of his age, at Baltimore. Mr. Collins was a preacher of nearly sixty years' standing, and was widely known among the Methodists of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. He became a convert in 1810, and served both as chaplain and soldier under General Harrison, on the lakes, in 1812. He subsequently participated in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point, and was near the British General Ross when he fell in the battle of North Point, in 1814. His service in the Church extended over a wide extent of country in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and during the long period of his itinerant ministry he was instrumental in converting thousands of persons, among them great numbers of colored people in that city.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The afternoon session was devoted, according to prior agreement, to the celebration of the Holy Communion. The galleries were crowded and the services were impressive. Rev. Dr. George W. Musgrave presided and the elements were dispensed by the clergymen and elders already named. The services were concluded with benediction by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York.

The Evening Session—Continuation of the Reception of the Foreign Delegates.

Rev. Dr. John Edmond, of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain and Ireland, was the first of the delegates introduced. He thought this must be a most remarkable body to have received the congratulations of three great different foreign bodies. The fact that this great body represented a cluster of stars, undiminished by the erasures of war, added an especial significance to the solemnity of this occasion. He compared the organization of his own Church with that of the Presbyterian Church here, and concluded with an expression of opinion that the great Christian duty of the people of this country was to cultivate friendly relations with the people of Great Britain. The flag of universal peace should be flung on high, and the Scriptural doctrines enunciated by Him who first elevated it on high should be the mottoes of every Christian.

Dr. McLeod, of the same Church, followed in eulogy of the American Church and country, and felicitation as to the question of reunion, considering all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race as one, and hence rejoiced over every union of the people speaking that tongue.

The Moderator (Dr. J. T. Backus) responded in a brief expression of appreciation of the cordial feeling expressed by the delegates who had spoken.

Rev. David Inglis, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, then presented the congratulations of the brethren upon the reunion, after which the Assembly adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Both branches of City Councils met yesterday in their respective chambers at the usual hour.

Select Council.—The Mayor returned, without his approval, the ordinance establishing market stands for farmers on Third street, and on Germantown road and on Callowhill street. He refers to the act of March 24, preventing certain obstructions in the public highways between Girard avenue and Walnut street east of Broad street. This make the ordinance, except so far as it applies to Callowhill street, west of Broad, illegal.

The veto was sustained by a unanimous vote, and the bill was defeated.

John Welsh was elected by acclamation Trustee of the City Ice Boat.

A resolution granting permission to the National Telegraph Company to erect poles in the city of Philadelphia was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Harkness presented a communication from citizens, complaining that the wooden building authorized by Councils at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, as a ticket office for a base-ball ground, is now being used as a lager-beer saloon. In this connection, he presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance granting permission to erect the building in question, referring to the fact that the shed has never been used as an office since its erection, but is a nuisance to the neighborhood by the sale of beer. Referred to the Committee on Police.

An ordinance was agreed to appropriating $35,000 for a school building in the Fourteenth ward.

An ordinance was presented authorizing the purchase of two lots of ground at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Wistar streets for school purposes, which was referred to the Committee on School.

All the ordinances from Common Council directing the paving and repairing of streets were postponed for the present.

The ordinance from Common Council, making an appropriation to pay the damages for the opening of Bridge street, from Lancaster avenue to Fortieth street, was concurred in; also, the ordinance repealing that portion of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings, so far as it applies to the Twenty-fifth ward.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the Board of Health, asking an appropriation of $10,000 to meet the extraordinary expenditures entailed by the prevalence of relapsing fever in an epidemic form in our city. Referred to the Finance Committee. Also a communication from the same board requesting Councils to prohibit the holding of night markets, especially from May 15 to October 15, as it is impracticable to clean the markets after 10 o'clock at night. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

William Cummings was re-elected Trustee of the City Ice Boat by acclamation.

Mr. S. Miller, chairman of the Highway Committee, presented a resolution for the grading of Clearfield and other streets. Agreed to. Also, a resolution for the tramwaying of Crowley street. Agreed to. Also, a resolution for the paving of Twentieth and other streets. Agreed to. Also, a resolution for the opening of Oakford and Markley streets. Agreed to. Also, a resolution for the macadamizing of Passyunk road, from Broad street to Point Breeze. Agreed to.

Mr. Kline, acting as chairman of the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance appropriating $665·47 for the payment of the expenses of the Public Buildings Commission and other purposes. Agreed to. Also, an ordinance appropriating $20,300 for the payment of damages for the opening of Bridge street from Lancaster avenue to Fortieth street. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, chairman of the Police Committee, presented an ordinance, declaring uncovered ash and garbage carts nuisances, and imposing a penalty of five dollars on their use. Agreed to. Also, an ordinance allowing the erection of wooden shedding for market purposes on Callowhill street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 5. Also, an ordinance repealing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings, so far as it applies to a portion of the Twenty-fifth ward. Agreed to. Also, an ordinance extending the provisions of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings to the Twenty-seventh ward. Recommitted to the committee.

In joint convention the following officers were elected:—

Port Wardens—Samuel V. Merrick, Samuel J. Christian, George W. Hacker, Charles C. Van Horn, Thomas B. Beck, E. Harper Jeffries, William Craig, Sr., William M. Greiner.

Trustees of Northern Liberties Gas Works—Jacob Naylor, Isaac A. Sheppard.

Mr. W. F. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Election Divisions, presented an ordinance creating two new divisions out of the Eighth division of the Twenty-first ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance creating a new division out of the Third division of the Fifth ward. Considerable discussion was had, it being alleged that the petition for the division of this division had never been before the committee. The bill finally passed.

The amendments of Select Council to the ordinances for the construction of certain sewers were concurred in.

Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented an ordinance extending the Fire Alarm Telegraph to Roxborough, and appropriating therefor $600. Pending its consideration the Chamber adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·34	MOON RISES	3·20
SUN SETS	7·21	HIGH WATER	11·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DUBBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May	4
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	May	10
France	Liverpool	New York	May	11
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	May	11
C. of Manch'ter	Liverpool	New York	May	14
England	Liverpool	New York	May	14
Parana	London	New York	May	14
India	Glasgow	New York	May	14
Union	Southampton	New York	May	17
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	May	17
FOR EUROPE.				
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	May	28
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May	28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May	28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May	28
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May	28
Main	New York	Bremen	May	28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	31
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	May	31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June	1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June	4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June	8
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June	11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May	28
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	May	28
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	May	28
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June	4
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June	4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig B. Ingenac, Austin, Bangor, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Brig M. E. Pennell, Eaton, Caibarien, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary E. Westcott, Gandy, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr O. Jameson, Jameson, Bath, Knight & Sons.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, Savannah, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr M. A. Harmon, Parker, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Sallie C. Morton, Garwood, 6 days from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, 4 days from Elizabeth City, N. C., with railroad ties to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Euphrates, Smith, 5 days from Northwest York river, with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston.

Schr Mary E. Westcott, Gandy, from Greenport.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Simmons, from Boston.

Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow bark Marianna I., from Lisbon. Left at Breakwater, bark Starlight, from Matanzas; brigs M. C. Haskell, from Trinidad; Covadongo, from Palermo; and schr C. F. Young, from Matanzas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 27.—Wind blowing strong E.N.E.; tow detained; twelve boats here, as follows:

Ella and Libby, Grapeshot, Reliance, and S. D. Seiler, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.

G. W. Farmour, with lumber, for New York.

Prairie, with lumber to Ranstead & Co.

Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Daniel Updegraff, with lumber to Williams & Co.

Minerva, with corn and slate to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Four Brothers, with bark, for Salem.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 26.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. Batchelder, with iron ore, for Baltimore.

Bottsford, with salt, for Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick and Bartlett, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Thomas Maloney, W. T. Biessing, Iowa, R. V. Devitt, B. C. Johnson, Joseph Lord, and Myrtle, all with coal for New York.

Frank Sheldon, with coal, for Philadelphia.

Barges Hamlet, Ticeno, and E. C. Potter left in addition to those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., May 26.—Passed in this A. M., two barks and two brigs. Went to sea, bark Guiona, and brigs James Baker and Fanny and Ernestine.

In the harbor, bark Starlight, for Philadelphia; brig unknown, from above; schr C. F. Young, from Matanzas for New York; and 35 schooners.

Wind NE., fresh. Thermometer, 64.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Winnifred, Scott, hence, at Antwerp 13th instant.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Bark George Canning, Bradford, hence, at Queenstown 15th inst.

Bark Prometheus, Bradherring, hence, at Stettin 9th inst.

Bark Idolique, Burkee, at Queenstown 10th inst., from Trinidad.

Bark Meaco, Christian, hence, at Cardenas 19th instant.

Brig Eugenia, Larrabee, from Salt Key, Turk's Island, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst., for Philadelphia.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Parker, cleared at Charleston 23d inst. for Philadelphia via St. Mary's, Ga.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given of new buoys recently placed to mark the approach to Penobscot Bay, Maine, from the southward.

Bantam—Red and black Spar Buoy, 300 feet south of the ledge, which is bare at half tide; deep water all around it. Vessels bound up the bay may leave it on either hand. Bearings as follows:—House on Green Island, N. by W. 4 miles; Matinicus light SE. by E. 6 miles.

Foster's Ledge—Red and black Spar Buoy, 300 feet south of the ledge, which has 6 feet on it at low water, and is about 3 miles NE. from Bantam. Deep water all around it. Bearings as follows:—Hurricane Head NE. ½ E. 6 miles; Green Islands NW.

Harbor Ledge—Red and black Spar Buoy, south of the ledge, which has 5 feet at low water. It lies at the mouth of Matinicus Harbor, and can be left on either hand, entering the harbor. Bearings as follows:—Wheaton's Island SW. ½ W., ½ mile; Two Bush Island N. by W. ½ mile.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
J. B. HULL, Lighthouse Inspector 1st Dist.
Portland, May 23, 1870.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

MATTINGS!
Great Variety, all widths, at all prices, from 30 to 75 cents
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WASHING MACHINES.

King Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
Going off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Everybody likes them.
Warranted superior to all others is the Great King Washer.
Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
Saves Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.
Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.
Every family should have one of the King Washers.
Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best, most economical and complete Washing Machine in use.
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 lmrp] 211

GROCERIES, ETC.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,
FRESH IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 41

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
9 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP "ACHILLES"
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS (DIRECT)
On Thursday, May 26, at 8 A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
5 21 4t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 28.
The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28.
The TONAWANDA will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
MAY, 1870.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$34
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.
5 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUU St., between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
JOHN STETSON....................Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.............Acting and Stage Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Theatre crowded from Parquet to Dome, at every performance, to witness the
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
Acknowledged by the public and press to be the most complete and talented array of artistes ever appearing in this city. Every act a feature. Unsurpassed in the records of the Philadelphia Stage.
THE MANAGERIAL TRIUMPH DEFYING ALL COMPETITION.
Everybody delighted at the
GORGEOUS CONCENTRATION OF GENIUS.
The best novelties in quick succession. Everything new each week.
MONDAY EVENING, May 23, Every Night, and Saturday Matinee.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
NEW STARS.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age,
THE CHINESE GIANT,
CHANG,
The Largest Man in the World, and his Wife,
KING FOO,
From Wood's Museum, New York.
First appearance of the Great Ethiopian Comedian,
MR. CHARLES HOWARD.
All the Stars of Last Week Remain. 5 28 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 27,
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
By Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS
AND
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS,
are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
MONDAY EVENING, May 30,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
COMPLIMENTARY Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 27,
THE BETTER HALF.
Julia Manley....................MISS LIZZIE PRICE
After which LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER as..........Lischen
Concluding with
ROB ROY.
Helen McGregor..................MISS LIZZIE PRICE
Monday—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY, May 23, and each night until further notice. First appearance in this city of ALLEN & PETTENGILL'S Sensation Minstrels. Johnny Allen and Charley Pettengill and their Great Star Troupe. Twenty in number. Prices as usual. 5 20 8t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M.! Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1505 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Admission, 50 cents. [5 2 tf] CHESNUT ST.

COMPLIMENTARY GRAND CONCERT, under the auspices of THE AMPHION, to their Leader and Instructor, MR. CARL SENTZ, to be given at the
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1870.
Tickets, One Dollar; to be had at all principal music stores. 5 24 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1870.
On the petition of WILLIAM H. KING, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 19th day of August, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Sweeping Gutters, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on 19th day of July next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 29th day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 3d day of August next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 20 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill yesterday passed the House without amendments, and it now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. A special despatch to one of our morning contemporaries states that the defeated minority who opposed it intend to continue their opposition by the unusual proceeding of appointing a committee to call upon the President and request him to veto it, but a special to another journal declares that he will promptly sign it. We trust that this prediction will speedily be realized.

The ungracious hostility this project has encountered will serve only to incite its supporters to increased activity, and when the new highway across the continent is completed over a route so rich in natural resources, men will look back with amazement at the recent efforts of its opponents. What the Erie Canal was to New York, or the Main Line to Pennsylvania, the Northern Pacific will become to the rich region it traverses, and population will rapidly crowd into the productive mineral and agricultural districts of Minnesota, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. Lands that would remain unproductive for many years without its aid will speedily be brought into market, and the very best portion of our trans-Mississippi territory will become at once available to emigration and a source of immense national wealth.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Unfortunately for the reading public, special reporters are not in the habit of describing in detail all the doings at Donnybrook Fair, but we doubt if they furnish a more curious illustration of the traits of Irish character than some of the incidents of the late Fenian demonstration. Aside from the serious dangers, shameful frauds, and deep feeling which are interwoven with this movement, the affair is a laughable burlesque, and now since George Francis Train has taken the stump in its support, and a band of Chippewa Indians have been combined with the Irish wearers of the green, more outlandish and ridiculous proceedings may be added to the record of General O'Neill's arrest. The action of the administration was so prompt and decisive that the Canadians will have little trouble in driving back the straggling parties that may get over the border, and we trust that Great Britain will study and strive hereafter to imitate our new example of the true method of respecting international obligations. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the Irish-Americans will discover a better method of evincing their attachment to the old country than the organization of these fruitless and unlawful expeditions. Such failures and such wanton waste of time, money, and life will not free Ireland in ten thousand centuries, and they only tend to bring ridicule and reproach upon the Irish character.

NATURALIZATION.

Yesterday Senator Conkling reported a bill from the Senate Judiciary Committee to regulate naturalization, which appears to be well adapted for the prevention of frauds and for the protection of legal voters. The bill places the power of granting naturalization papers entirely in the hands of the Circuit and District Courts and Registers of Bankruptcy of the United States, and it provides that no one shall be admitted to citizenship who does not swear to having resided four years and six months in the United States and one year within the State or Territory where such application is made, and the statement must be supported by the testimony of at least one citizen, and any person may produce adverse evidence and contest the application in open court. The declaration of intention to become a citizen must be filed at least a year and six months before the formal application for naturalization. The naturalization blanks are to be issued by the Secretary of State to the courts, and they are to be so prepared as to guard as much as possible against frauds and counterfeits. Another important provision of the bill is that no certificates of naturalization issued since July 4, 1868, in any city whose population exceeds one hundred thousand, shall be received as evidence of naturalization until it shall have been endorsed "approved" by the United States Court or Commissioner, with the proper stamp and signature. It is also made the duty of the United States Circuit or District Judge to appoint for each elective precinct in a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, two citizens—one from each political party—to attend at places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for Representatives in Congress, and also to attend at the voting places for the purpose of challenging any votes they may suspect to be fraudulent, and also to assist in the counting of the votes. If this bill is passed, it will do away altogether with our present loose way of managing the naturalization of citizens, and will not only place the whole business in the hands of the United States courts, where it properly belongs, but will reduce it to a system and secure honest voters to a great extent at least against frauds. It is sincerely to be hoped that the bill will receive the early and candid consideration of Congress, and that it or some other measure having the same object will pass before the adjournment.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House of Representatives, in the early part of the session, under a pressure of public opinion, passed a bill to repeal the franking privilege. No one supposed that any of the members, with perhaps one or two honorable exceptions, were willing to forego the advantages they now enjoy of sending free through the mails not only their letters, speeches, and tons of public documents, but also their wash clothes and anything else that can be crammed into the mails; but many of the members of the House have hopes of re-election, and public indignation was roused to such a pitch on this subject that they were forced to make a virtue of necessity and pass the bill, with the hope that it would be killed in the Senate. That the Senate will kill it there is apparently little doubt. It has already been three times reached on the calendar and as many times postponed, and some of the Senators have not contented themselves with opposing the measure, but they have heaped abuse upon all who have been active in advocating the repeal of the franking privilege. The secret of this difference between the Senate and the House is that the Senators are in their seats for terms of six years, so that they feel tolerably independent of public opinion, and they are elected by the State Legislatures, the members of which are generally the last persons likely to call them to account for a matter of this kind. There was a time when the United States Senate was noted both for its dignity and its virtue, but its reputation has sadly degenerated of late, and its conduct with regard to the abolition of the franking privilege is one example out of many of the fact that the reputation it has gained of being the most corrupt public body in the country is not undeserved. The Senate does not intend to pass the bill repealing the franking privilege if it can help it, and there is doubtless much truth in the rumor that the Senators are secretly encouraged in their opposition by a majority of the members of the House, even by those who were most loud-mouthed in their advocacy of the reform If it can be avoided the bill will not even be brought to a vote, but will be smothered to death, and the Treasury will be depleted of millions of dollars to maintain this grand Congressional swindle. Last year the deficiency in the Post Office Department was $5,000,000, and if the franking privilege is continued the amount will certainly not be diminished. It is quite time, therefore, that the Senators as well as the Representatives were made aware that there is a growing disposition to hold them individually responsible for the perpetuation of this fraud upon the public, and that their chances of re-election will depend upon their action in the matter.

The Bulgarian Church.—The Imperial firman for the emancipation of the Bulgarian Church has been rejected by the Greek patriarch of Constantinople, and the *Northeastern Correspondence* publishes the Note addressed by the Turkish Government to the Patriarch in reply to his despatch on the subject. The Grand Vizier discusses at great length the arguments urged by the Patriarch against the measure. He says that the Imperial Government has always adhered to the rule of not interfering in purely spiritual matters, and that it will continue to do so; but that the question of the Bulgarian Church has assumed a political character by the circumstance that it had given rise to numerous disputes between the Bulgarian people and the Patriarch, which had made it necessary for the Turkish Government, under the pressure of complaints from the Patriarch himself, to interpose its authority in his behalf. This state of things, continues the Note, has now existed for more than ten years, to the detriment of the tranquillity of the country, and compelled the Government to exercise a policy of coercion and rigor towards a part of the population in opposition to the principle of protection which the Sultan extends to all his subjects in general. It therefore determined, moved by a sentiment of duty, to put an end to the question by an equitable adjustment of the differences between the Bulgarians and the Greek Patriarch. A commission, composed of eminent men of both parties, was appointed a year ago for this purpose, and the deliberations were based on same suggestions which the Patriarch had previously submitted to the Porte. The result of these deliberations was communicated to the Patriarch, who approved most of the recommendations of the commission; and the Imperial firman agrees in principle with the views and opinions expressed by him on the subject. The Note concludes by assuring the Patriarch that, so far as purely spiritual matters are concerned, the Government will abstain from all interference, as heretofore, but that it cannot permit a state of things to continue which disturbs the peace and security of the populations which inhabit its territory.

Diabolical Botany.—It would be thought that if any branch of science could have less of diabolical character about it than another it would be the science of botany. In this most civilized country, at any rate, botanists enjoy the reputation of being especially inoffensive folk, and except in the case of some "wise woman" who has won a local fame for charming away burns and warts with her simples, it would be difficult to discover any opening for a charge of dealing with the devil. In Styria, however, they think otherwise; and, at a place bearing the suggestive name of Cilly, the priest has been enlightening his congregation upon the mysterious cause of Professor Unger's death at Gratz. He has asserted in the pulpit that the devil had just claims upon the soul of the murdered botanist, and in order to satisfy them, had found it necessary to destroy his life. Of course, after this authoritative declaration, the pursuit of the assassin by the Austrian police will be abandoned, and the pursuit of science by the Austrian public; but we are curious to learn from what source the Cilly priest derived his information.

Roman Remains.—The excavations that are being made at Bath, England, for the construction of the new Pump Room Hotel have brought to light some very interesting Roman remains. The most valuable results are the determination of the south and west limits of the great temple, and the discovery of some ornamental stone work so similar in details to that which appears upon the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome as to suggest the probable date of the Bath Temple. The plan of the forum and the course of its surrounding ways may now be traced with sufficient accuracy to enable the antiquary to construct a tolerably perfect plan of Aquæ Solis, at the time when it was the grand watering-place of Roman Britain. A great many fragments of flat sheets of Roman glass have been found, which bear all the appearance of having been rolled or cast. It seems impossible to doubt, with this evidence before us, that the Romans employed glass for the purpose of lighting their houses as well as in the construction of drinking vessels. The Roman glass has a peculiar blue tint and is semi-opaque.

—An indignant father in Columbus, Ohio, who attempted to trounce a school teacher on Wednesday for punishing his boy, found the teacher altogether too many for him. In fact, the father was himself soundly whipped, and is now wishing he had a big brother to avenge him.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The War No Longer Fought to Restore the Power of Spain—Treacherous Butchery of the Opulent Planters.

Santiago de Cuba, May 16.—There was an engagement near here recently, at Remanganagua, in which Brigadier Detense was utterly defeated—so disastrously as to make it necessary to prevent the publication of any intelligence. Although he conceals something of his defeat, he has been obliged to confess that "he never saw nor heard of such determined resistance on the part of undisciplined men again vastly superior forces well disciplined and supplied with artillery."

In this action, for such it is called here, Francisco Herrera, captain of artillery in the Spanish service, was wounded six times and killed. Of the artillerymen,

NOT A SINGLE SOLDIER SURVIVED,

and the heavy column of infantry sent in support were barely able to save the guns protected by Gasper Herraras, which were brought back to Cuba marked by more than two hundred bullets. At this place there are more than one hundred men *hors de combat*. The column was compelled to retreat on Santiago de Cuba, its commander, Detense, being wounded. Donato Marmol commanded the patriots.

The Governor told Mr. Philiips the truth when he said he could not protect him against the volunteers. He did not add whether he would protect him if he could, and since the so-called civil war raging in Cuba has been neither more nor less than robbery and plunder, accompanied by assassination when deemed advisable, and the Governor of this city has a large share in the distribution of the proceeds, it is more than questionable whether he would have interfered in favor of one who

PLUCKILY WROTE THE TRUTH.

I speak, of course, only of what I see going on here. The war may be carried on by the Spaniards in other parts of the island for the legitimate purpose of restoring the dominion of Spain; but I openly assert that in this jurisdiction of Santiago, and, from what I learn from reliable sources, in the adjoining ones of Manzanillo, Holguin, and Guantanamo, any intention of fighting for Spain, either monarchical or republican, never enters the brain of the Spaniards. I speak of officers superior and interior, and of the rank and file. I am convinced that were there no coffee, sugar, chocolate, or tobacco crops to seize—in fact,

NO MONEY TO BE MADE,

not a Spaniard could be induced to leave the cities, or risk exposure to the heat, fevers, privations, and hardships which they incur in their forays.

The last thing they want to meet is a body of Cubans.

How can it be otherwise? They are ignorant of the country, and when they move from one point to another of the interior, find themselves daily and hourly harassed by an unseen enemy. But the spoils are great, and the soldiers are the poorest of the poor.

This is the ordinary routine of the small foraging expeditions. They go out from here say in a body of 200 to 250 men. This place is surrounded by once flourishing sugar, coffee, chocolate and cattle estates. The body is subsequently divided into small squads. One of these arrives, say, at a coffee place. The owner is at home. He invites the captain or lieutenant, as it may be, into the house and entertains him hospitably. The twenty or thirty men of his command find out meanwhile how much coffee the planter has on hand, and how much still remains to be picked. The captain inquires whether he has been annoyed by those robbers and murderers called the Cuban patriots, and on being told by the planter that they have never been near him, the latter is at once

ORDERED OUT AND SHOT

on the spot. No charge—no trial. The proof is deemed conclusive that if the Cubans have not plundered him the planter must be a sympathizer. The owner thus disposed of, five or six men are kept on the place to see that the coffee is remitted to the "robbers' cave" in this city, and the highwaymen go on to the next estate, where a similar scene is enacted. Of course if the planter is absent from his estate no clearer proof could be adduced of his being in the patriot ranks. Thus if he is at home he is shot because he has a crop; if absent his crop is seized.

In the above I speak only of the spoils captured for *pro rata* division among the men and inferior officers. Valmaseda's raids are on a far larger scale, and he allows no participation. He has dealt only in cattle, and his speculations have been of a nature to make your Western graziers

GNASH THEIR TEETH WITH ENVY.

Mogote was not a failure, as has been erroneously stated. It is true the Spaniards were driven out of it with loss, but the possession of the place was not the object of the apparently idiotic movement. It was a decided success, for Valmaseda bagged 650 head of cattle. In the neighboring jurisdictions of Holguin, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo, his raids have been equally successful. From the last named place his booty has been brought here by sea. He has still on hand considerable herds pasturing on estates near this city; but he realizes as fast as possible, and is said by people who should be good judges to have already netted over $500,000 in the business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

J. W. J. W.

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FOURTH EDITION

News from the Border.

The Fenians Dead Broke.

An Army in a Pickle.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Canadian News in England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Latest Reports of the Fenian Invasion.

St. Albans, May 27.—General Spear wants the men to return to the Franklin line, as their presence there would necessarily draw a portion of the Canadian troops from Huntingdon back to that point, and many of the men express an earnest desire to go to Malone, and would have done so last evening or this morning, if they had had money enough to pay for their transportation, but they have not, and are not likely to have at present.

The United States Marshal received a telegram last night from Washington that the Government will not pay for their transportation home, but that the expense must be borne by the State government.

This was unexpected, as at the time of the other Fenian raid four years ago the Government willingly offered to pay the transportation bills of returning Fenians. Colonel Moseby is reported to have left for the border at an early hour this morning with fifty picked men. The report, however, needs confirmation as do many other reports that are flying about. The Fenians, as well as others, continue to express great indignation at the manner of the burial of their comrade Rowe, who was certainly put under ground, if the reports are true, in the most inhuman way by the Canadian troops.

Further intelligence from General Donnelly, who is still at Franklin, says that he is failing very fast, and is not likely to live very long. The bullet still remains in his thigh, and cannot be removed. After the engagement at Richards' farm, and the Fenians had pretty much all left Franklin, some of the Canadian troops came this side of the line and seized a piece of artillery and a large quantity of arms and ammunition that had been abandoned. General Foster has or will make a formal demand for its return. All the reports say that he has made the demand, and the reply was that he only could have it at the point of the bayonet.

The Huntingdon Movement.

Toronto, May 27.—The movement at Huntingdon began at 5 A. M. The Fenians constructed breastworks of rails across a field on the north bank of Trunk river, and at 8·30 the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and took to their heels, being pursued to the boundary line, where their officers displayed revolvers and attempted to form them into line, but it was fruitless. There was not a single casualty on the Canadian side. The Fenians left a few wounded and one killed on the field. The United States troops are advancing from Malone.

Movement of Troops.

Concord, N. H., May 27.—Companies A and B of the 5th United States Heavy Artillery passed through Concord to-day from Fort Adams for Malone. They were accompanied by Major-General F. J. Hunt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignations of Army Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, May 27.—The resignations of Captain Murray Davis, Brevet Major, 8th Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant J. F. Steele, 24th Infantry, have been accepted.

Army Order.

Second Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert, 9th Infantry, is transferred to the 2d Infantry.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood is ordered to duty on the Practice Squadron of the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbott and P. J. Harrington are detached from the Naval Academy on the completion of the annual examination and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon John S. Kitchen is detached from the Congress on the reporting of Surgeon Bogert, and ordered home.

Surgeon E. S. Bogert is detached from duty at the Naval Laboratory, N. Y., and ordered to the Congress on the 1st of July.

Resignation.

Midshipman George C. Wallis has resigned.

The President Recovered.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent sickness and is to-day attending to official duties.

Virginia Assessments.

Supervisor Presbrey reports that all but one district in Virginia have returned their lists of assessments, and there is shown an increase of 25½ per cent. over last year.

Nominations To-day.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Samuel Ruth, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia.

George Geddes, Postmaster at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Peter A. Johns, Postmaster at Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

The N. Y. Cartage Bureau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, May 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the abolition of the Cartage Bureau in New York, because he is of opinion that the establishment of such a system is not strictly legal, and that it is neither advantageous to the interests of the Government nor the business community. The Collector is directed to change the cartage back to substantially the old system, with a few additional safeguards.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The next amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, being an appropriation for an extension of the Capitol grounds, was read.

Mr. Harlan asked for the reading of resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, instructing their representatives to oppose further appropriations for public buildings in Washington in view of the anticipated removal of the capital.

The resolutions were read Mr. Harlan argued that no public necessity existed for the proposed expenditure. That the only consideration upon which it was based was the personal gratification of Congressmen and visitors to the city.

The discussion was continued at length, each speaker being allowed five minutes.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), said the city of St. Louis, to which it was proposed the capital should be removed, was the chief city of a State which would have gone into rebellion but for the efforts of one man, General Frank P. Blair, to whom he was willing to accord all the credit due him. He would keep the capital in a loyal community.

Mr. Yates said the removal had been represented as having received a black eye in the former debate on the subject; that it had been voted down in the Senate. He stood up now and predicted that not one Northwestern member of the House of Representatives would be returned unless pledged to vote for the removal of the capital to the Mississippi valleys.]

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) remarked that if the sole power of removal was left to either the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Yates, or the Senator from Iowa, Mr. Harlan, he did not think either of them would exercise it.

Mr. Yates inquired, why not? Where was the best blood of Vermont except in the far west, where its warmth and vigor was manifest in the building of school-houses, churches, and general onward march of that section in power and position? Did New England desire to have the capitol under her fingers forever? Upon the Father of Waters it would be central to every portion of country, and perhaps the future centre of a hundred States and millions of people.

The amendment was then carried—yeas, 42; nays, 10.

The nays were Messrs Davis, Casserly, Hamilton (Texas), Howard, Howe, Harris, McCreery, Pratt, Ross, and Williams—10.

Mr. Morrill (Mo.), from the Committee of Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for mileage of members of the House of Representatives.

The amendments appropriate $1,200,000 to supply a deficiency in the amount required this year to pay for the collection of customs duties, and $20,000 for the pay of special counsel employed by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating $325,000 in gold to pay the Government of Great Britain the amount awarded under the treaty of July 1, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Kerr, minority member of the conference committee, explained why he could not concur in the report. In his judgment every single section of the bill, 23 in number, except one, the first, section, involved a clear and palpable violation of the fundamental law of the country. He believed that every section save the first was unconstitutional, wrong in principle was demanded by no existing state of things in the country, but was condemned by every consideration of just expediency, and ought not to be enacted into the form of a law.

In some sections of the country, if this bill became a law, it would be the source of unbounded trouble, disturbance, strife, and wrangling. There was no example in the legislative and judicial history of the country for giving to the Federal courts jurisdiction over State elections. It was vicious, lawless, and revolutionary, and ought to be rejected with indignation and contempt.

Mr. Beck protested against allowing a conference committee to legislate on matters that neither house ever considered.

He called attention to the danger of putting all legislative power into the hands of four men selected because they were known to be ready to go to any length necessary to carry out such a measure as the pending one. He charged that the Republican party was seeking by this bill to overthrow all the rights of the States, setting aside the State courts, destroying their jurisdiction, subjugating them in every form, and ordering the military dictator at Washington to do in all States what he had done in Georgia, set aside their Constitutions and Legislatures, and take military possession of them.

Mr Butler (Mass.) said he desired to give the House a piece of information. That was, that the Republicans had carried the city of Richmond by four hundred majority.

Mr Potter said he was prepared to recognize, as the people of his State were to recognize, the fifteenth amendment as an accomplished fact, and to submit to any fair legislation necessary to enforce it, but this bill went far beyond any legislation appropriate to that end. He understood very well that the measure was directed at the State of New York, and understood the great inducements that existed to deliver over the people of New York to be harrassed by unconstitutional laws administered by Federal judges.

Mr. Fox, as a counterblast to the statement made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, stated that the official count of the recent New York election showed a majority of 91,000 for the Democratic ticket, and he thought the passage of the pending bill would increase the majority.

FROM EUROPE.

English Press on the Fenians.

London, May 27.—The *News* (liberal) refers to the vigilance of the Canadian Government and the firm attitude taken by the United States, and the absolute imbecility of the Fenians, to prove that further aggressions on Canada are, if not impossible, at least improbable.

The *Times* again expresses admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by Grant, but is unable, it says, to express indignation at the object for which American and Canadian troops have been put in motion. It applies to the affair the epithets—abominable, pillage, slaughter, outrageous murderers, etc.

Mrs. Motley,

wife of the American Minister, gave a grand dinner last evening, which was largely attended.

The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, May 27.—The Constituent Cortes is averse to bestowing royal prerogatives on the Regent. In the Cortes yesterday Prim assured the adherents of Espartero that he considered the refusal of their chief as definitive, and they must now endeavor to consolidate the regency.

The French Corps Legislatif.

Paris, May 27.—Yesterday a meeting of the Council of Ministers was held to deliberate on the form of discussion in the coming session of the Corps Legislatif. To-day it is hinted that the Ministers are very uneasy. Last evening there was a private reunion of radicals in the Belleville quarter. Gambetta, member of the Corps Legislatif, who was present, made a speech, in which he said, "We must have no more violence. Our triumph," he said, "must be through universal suffrage." These sentiments were applauded to the echo.

Iron Ship Building in Glasgow.

Glasgow, May 27.—There are on the stocks at one ship building establishment in this city, eight ocean steamships, and two others are under contract, and will be commenced immediately.

Great Britain and the Fenians.

London, May 27.—The Fenian movements on the New York and Vermont borders are anxiously watched by the English Government and people. The course of the President and American officials in connection with the raid forms the topic uppermost in newspaper comment and general conversation. The *Morning Standard* (conservative) thinks that the United States Government has no motive to embroil itself with Great Britain on a question so contemptible as the Fenian business.

Ship News.

Queenstown, May 27.—Arrived, steamers City of Dublin, Pennsylvania, and Scotia.

This Evening's Quotations.

Frankfort, May 27.—United States 5-20s opened quiet.

Paris, May 27.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

Havre, May 27.—Cotton opened heavy at 128f. on the spot and 128f. afloat.

Antwerp, May 27.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of an Old Pilot.

Boston, May 27.—Captain Matthew Hunt, the oldest pilot of Boston, died this morning, aged 79. He was in the war of 1812, and witnessed the famous engagement in Boston Bay between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

Suicide.

Providence, May 27.—Bertha Notz, wife of Jacob Notz, a saloon-keeper, shot herself fatally this morning while deranged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Counterfeiting of Beer Stamps.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Lewis J. Sherman, charged with being concerned in the counterfeiting of beer stamps of the denomination of 25 cents, before reported, the jury were charged this morning and are now out.

The Trueman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the case of Constable William Whitesides, of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, the arguments of counsel were made this morning, and at the time of our going to press the jury was receiving the instruction of the Court.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

THE PILGRIM EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. CONCERT HALL.
5 26 2t See Amusements.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY B. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.
PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.
1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person.. .... 30 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return .... 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (*when road is completed*)........ 40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return .... 60 cents.
Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.
5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:—
For five round trips to George's Hill........ $2·00
For five round trips to Belmont Mansion........ 2·50
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:—
When used by one person, per hour, or less time........ $1·50
When used by two persons, per hour, or less time........ 1·75
and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.
Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 6 fstu8t Secretary Park Commission.

PROF. BAIN HAS TWO PILGRIMS. They are alike. One will be shown in CONCERT HALL this week, the other in BAIRD'S HALL, FRANKFORD. 5 26 2t

IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF
"THE MESSIAH,"
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
Performed by the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, assisted by the following eminent solo talent:—
MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto (of New York, Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia).
MR. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
MR. H. R. BARNHURST, Basso.
MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Basso.
ENLARGED CHORUS!
FULL ORCHESTRA!
CONDUCTOR........ PROF. L. ENGELKE.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 5 26 3t

THE PILGRIM—CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT—IN CONCERT HALL—Regular Prices.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIT.
3000 Tickets now for sale; 10 cents under 14 years, and 25 cents all over that age. Good for SATURDAY at 2 30 P. M. 5 27 2t

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

The Great Puzzle of the Curious is
How Can R. & W. Afford
Those Ten Dollar Suits
AT SUCH A LOW FIGURE AS
$10?

Ah! That is the mystery! Come and see for yourselves!

Everybody who looks at those $10 suits buys one
JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT,
And everybody is astonished to find what a good bargain he got.

STRONG,
WELL FITTING, and
ELEGANT.

Come and view the Ten Dollar Suits at the
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIT.—
THE PILGRIM.
SATURDAY 2 30 P. M. CONCERT HALL.
ONLY 10 CENTS. Tickets now for sale.
Persons over 14 years old, 25 cents. 5 27 2t

LAST MATINEE.—SATURDAY 2 30 P. M.—
THE PILGRIM. CONCERT HALL.
PRESENT TICKETS TO ALL YOUR FRIENDS.
Children under 14 years old, 10 cents; over, 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING WE CLOSE at Regular Prices.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

How He Loved Her.

He did not love her very much. That was plain, or he never would have behaved with such heartlessness. Her name was Isabella McWilliams; his Bartholomew Flynn. *She* was an upper domestic with a pretty taste in dress, and an ambition to attire herself regardless of expense. *He*—no one appears to know what he was beyond the fact that he was a plausible and deceitful man, who laid siege to the heart of Miss Isabella and carried it by storm. He swore that her age was no objection—that in fact her being twenty years older than him was a mere trifle, a bagatelle. He told her that they were formed for one another, and that, marriages being made in heaven, there was no reason why they should not consummate one upon earth. He told her that he loved her, and she, poor soul! believing him, lent him twenty-five dollars out of the Little All she had managed to save, for she belonged to that interesting class of domestics who manage always to have a Little All on hand in a savings bank. He made her believe that he intended to invest this sum in furniture wherewith to partially hide the nakedness of the rooms they would move into when they should be married. Time went one and Bartholomew went off. But he had not been one of those who never told their love. He had told it so often that Isabella took it as a matter of course, just as he had taken her twenty-five dollars. The day that was to have seen them married came, but no marriage took place. Bartholomew backed out. It was in vain Isabella wept and scolded. The tears made her eyes look red, and the tirade produced a similar effect upon her cheeks. To the insolvent lover she looked as though she would flame up into an undesirable wife. At first he used gentle negatives. Finding these only irritated without subduing, he finally told her squarely that he didn't intend to "throw himself away upon an old thing like her." This was the last drop to a cup that had already commenced to overflow, and Isabella did what many a disappointed *fiancee* has done before—she went to court and gave the history of the affair to the judge. The heartless Bartholomew meanwhile stood by, laughing at her woes and scornfully refusing to right them. Wherefore he has been committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

Death in the Pot.

Occasionally two fools will be found silly enough to pit themselves against each other in their capacity to eat and drink. Two such, who paid dearly for their folly, have been discovered in Williamsburg. They laid a wager concerning the number of glasses of lager that each could drink, and adjourned to a neighboring tavern for the sake of having the drink out. The tavern-keeper was not particularly conscientious, and agreed to supply them with whatever quantity might be needed. Surrounded by a circle of their personal friends, incited to unwonted exertions by the noble end that was to be attained, they drank and drank until thirty-five glasses of lager and an equal amount of Kirschwasser had been swallowed. The Kirschwasser was taken to neutralize the intoxicating effect of the beer. When thirty-five glasses had been made away with each party showed symptoms of distress, the cheeks being turgidly crimson, and the stomach swollen to a dropsical degree. On they went, however, and the beer poured down their throats in aromatic ataracts, its froth mounting like spray. One f the drinkers was a doctor; the other a ealthy brewer. When the doctor had laboriusly disposed of fifty glasses, a friend interred and took him away under pretense of seeng a patient, but he was at least as much in eed of a physician as any of the invalids whom he was under engagement to meet. His val, the brewer, however, continued at his post, and disposed of five glasses more, making fifty-five altogether. Listen to the sequel. Both these men are now dead. The doctor never left his house alive, from the hour he was taken thither by his friend under pretense of visiting a patient. The brewer died last Sunday, whether of ecstasy at having won the wager I leave to his enemies to determine. But a curious discussion is now going on in the neighborhood where these two buck-beer behemoths gave up the ghost. The saloon-keeper has presented a bill for one hundred and five glasses of beer and fifty-five of Kirschwasser, and insists that one of the families of the dead men shall pay it. Both families refuse to pay, and each claims the victory for its dead representative. Such is life. It is comparatively but a short time ago since two equally silly men entered into a wager as to which could eat the greatest number of hard-boiled eggs within a given time. The "yolk" cannot be said to have been easy. But in cases like this the fools who look on are quite as criminal and unwise as the principals. In the case of one of these lager-beer contestants there is no doubt but what his death was the immediate consequence of his folly. In the case of the other one there may be a shadow of uncertainty, though the circumstances of his illness and demise are very suspicious.

Mrs. Stanton Retires.

After all there is some truth in the report that Mrs. Stanton is to retire from public life. It was hoped that the persuasions of Susan and of some of her other sisters would induce her to remain, but she has evidently seen enough of rampaging on the rostrum. By retirement, however, she does not mean the intention never to appear in public again. Her idea rather is to speak and write when the spirit moves her, and not to be a professional editress and lecturess, forever on the go. Many of those who are fond of asserting that no woman in public life is a happy woman at home, or makes a happy home for her husband, would, if they could, point to the private life of this lady in illustration. It is because the illustration would not hold that they do not do so, for without setting foot over a private threshold with which the public has no business whatever, it is manifest that Mrs. Stanton carries her domestic happiness in her face, and is a good woman partly because she is a happy one. A recent reception given to her at the residence of Mr. Studwell, of Brooklyn, proved how greatly she is admired and respected by many of the best people there—people of blood, people of brains, and people of great intrinsic moral worth. Her warm personal friends are not by any means confined to those who approve of woman's suffrage. Some of her most earnest and most intellectual admirers are womanly women who cling to their firesides as the cricket sticks to the hearth, and whose songs there are more tuneful in their husbands' ears than the most passionate invectives of an agitated woman's-suffrage rostrum.

Tenacious Tenants.

Mr. and Mrs. Levine keep a crockery store on the Bowery and have lived in the same place for ten years. Upon the first of February, not wishing to move, he secured a lease for another year through the intervention of a third party and not through direct negotiation with the owner. The name of the latter is Mr. Wyman, who, it appears, had other designs than the renting of his house for another year. In March the building was injured by fire, and Mr. Wyman, perceiving the chimneys to be damaged, thought this would be a good dodge to get the Levines out. He had previously asked them to vacate, but they had refused to do so without receiving either a compensation or a first choice of quarters in the new building which Wyman contemplated running up. To these conditions Wyman would not accede. Hence the quarrel. Mr. Wyman applied to Mr. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, for permission to oust the tenants on the ground that the building was unsafe, but Macgregor, perceiving that the house was merely damaged but not dangerous, refused to grant the request. Wyman then, maddened at being baffled, took advantage of some laborers being at work on an adjoining lot, and had the chimneys entirely pulled down under pretense of rebuilding them. You can imagine the effect upon the crockery department when the Levines obstinately refused to budge. Almost everything is smashed, the Levines have sued their landlord for $10,000 damages, and there is a vast sensation in that quarter of the Bowery. The street is nearly impassable from *debris* and curiosity-hunters. This is one phase of landlord-and-tenant life in New York. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment is announced for this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit this evening, when will be presented the comedy of *The Better Half;* the operetta of *Lischen and Fritzchen*, and the drama of *Rob Roy*. Miss Price is such a favorite with the *habitues* of the Arch that a full house may be counted upon for an occasion of this kind.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's Minstrels will give an entertaining performance this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall by the Amphion Society for the benefit of Carl Sentz. An excellent programme will be presented, and a first-rate entertainment may be expected.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS COATS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS PANTS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS VESTS FOR MEN, $1.
BUSINESS SUITS COMPLETE, $7.
WE REALLY HAVE GOODS WHICH ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT THESE LOW PRICES—THEY ARE GOOD AND SERVICEABLE. WE SELL NOTHING WHICH IS NOT.
WE HAVE ALL GRADES OF READY-MADE GARMENTS ABOVE THESE PRICES, UP TO THE FINEST AND BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. ALSO, IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE FENIANS.
Sure they met every night in rooms out ov sight,
And drilled to low fifin' and drummin',
Look where yees would, yees certainly could
See crowds of the boys in serious mood,
And yees know'd they were Fenians comin'.
Divil a word from the crowd was spoke out aloud,
Nor a hint as to what they were doin',
But the glance of their eye, sure 'twas conquer or die,
And to free their green Island they were soon goin' to try;
Faith its trouble to England is brewin'.
There is Terrence McCoy, he's a broth ov a boy.
Wid Mickey McDermot, yees see,
A host of the Dolans, McFaddens, and Tollands,
And thousands ov boys from the high and the low lands,
Would die to make Ireland free.
What they'll do I don't know; a short time will show;
But one thing you will see afther while.
All their Uniform Coats were made by Charles Stokes,
Which is now jest the way wid all ov the folks
Who want their clothes made up in style.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE RAW WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

SPREAD THE FAMILY BOARD WITH LUXURIES.—We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen (from which the celebrated SEA MOSS FARINE is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative, and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it was—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

"SAMUEL, you squint." "Yes, Benjamin, I am squinting at that beautiful suit you have on—rather expensive, though, I should judge?" "Yes, it cost an X." "What! a beautiful all-wool cassimere spring suit for 10 dollars?" "Even so." "You astonish me; where did you get it?" "At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown-stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street." "I'm off—here comes a car. Conductor, put me down at Rockhill & Wilson's, at 3 by the CLOCK."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibule laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels groups, fringes, tassels, etc.
Shades, all designs and tints.
Bedding, Mattresses, hair moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

REFORM!

REFORM—Your tailor's bill, by giving a cold shoulder to all exorbitant prices, and buying Ready-made Clothing, very cheap for cash, at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

REFORM—Your personal appearance by doffing your winter things and donning a new spring suit from

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

REFORM—Your friends and neighbors by commending to them Oak Hall, with its magnificent spring stock of Fine Ready-made Clothing.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KIRK—REYNOLDS.—On the 23d instant, at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, by Mayor Fox, ALEXANDER H. KIRK, of West Chester, Pa., to ADA REYNOLDS, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BOGART.—On the 26th instant, FRANCIS D. BOGART, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

TRUCKS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, HENRY C., son of Eliza and the late John Trucks, in the 15th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1709 Race street, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

WINKLER.—On Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, GUSTAV WINKLER, M. D.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and ealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.
CHARLES L. HALE,
No. 936 ARCH STREET,
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES made to order.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.
MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,
KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES,
BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.
RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.
On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1050 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to
J. E. CARPENTER,
5 23 6t* No. 242 S. THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1869 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 28 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent. Address
J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDsome three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings on the south side of ARCH Street, between FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH Streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 24 6t*

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The desirable residence, No. 3618 HAMILTON Street, one square south of Vine street cars. Extra conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5 24 6t*

TO RENT—THE WELL-LOCATED, modern Four-story STORE, No. 226 ARCH Street. Apply to
E. JOHNSON,
5 26 2t* No. 414 S. FIFTH Street.

$550—TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, No. 3620 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars. Immediate possession. 4 25 6t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
8 8 $rp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

McMACKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMACKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, | Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, | Stephen A. Caldwell,
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REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING ROOM
WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.
It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf2mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.
We have just received from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions 150 cases of
Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
Also, 500 cartons
SPRING STYLE FLOWERS,
Which we will retail at less than wholesale prices. We call particular attention to the above, as they are bargains.
Ladies, please make a note of this.
Trim your hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
5 25 wfm 6trp No. 237 SOUTH Street.

MEDICAL.

GENUINE HAARLEM OIL.
10,000 BOTTLES BOTTLES 10,000
For sale by SAMUEL SPANG, No. 148 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. The only Importer and Sole Agent in the United States for the last fifty years.
This Oil will cure colds, coughs, and pains in the limbs; affections of the kidneys and bladder, and will positively expel gravel; relieves incontinence of urine, and checks the same if too frequent.
For dyspepsia or loss of appetite there is nothing better.
For new-born babes, who are subject to colic, ONE DROP will at once relieve them.
It will cure CUTS, BRUISES, TETTER, ITCH, or any other cutaneous disease.
For Rheumatism or Gout it is now recommended by all eminent physicians.
In short, for man or beast it is a sovereign remedy.
TRY IT, and be satisfied.
Price 50c. per bottle.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DRUGGISTS and others, who are deceived, and obliged to sell a counterfeit article CALLED HAARLEM OIL. 5 25 wfm6t

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa-beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.
H. F. HOVER,
6 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Phila'a.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE BORDER.

Canadian Papers on the Brotherhood.

TORONTO, May 27.—The Canadian papers in treating of the present Fenian raid express the following views:—In its effects upon Canada, Fenianism is a miserable pest-house of annoyance and expense, and a nuisance which Canada is forced to suffer from continually, without reason, entailing loss of life in an ignoble cause and the disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would submit without complaint if they thought the Imperial Government was sufficiently considerate of its position or assumed its due share of responsibility. They hold that the Imperial Government is remiss in not making proper representations at Washington, and demanding of the United States Government that it shall take some steps to prevent the recurring invasions of their soil, the murder of brave men, and a waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to remonstrate with the United States Government.

Referring to the United States, they complain that Fenianism has received the countenance and support of her leading men and parties, that O'Neill and his chief confederates have been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions, and raising men with the avowed purpose of invading Canada, and public demonstrations for this object have been permitted. Grant's proclamation, without sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriendliness to Great Britain is the steadily marked policy of the United States Government in its treatment of Fenianism.

U. S. Artillery En Route for the Front.

OSWEGO, May 27.—A company of the 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, consisting of 45 men, left here this morning on the Oswego and Watertown Railroad for Malone.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murderer Reprieved.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—John Bayar, who was sentenced to be hanged to-day for the murder of Cobes, was reprieved by Governor Nelson.

Suicide.

S. Andrews, of Cambridgeport, Mass., committed suicide at the St. Charles Hotel by shooting himself through the head.

Alexandria, Va., Conservative Ticket Elected.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 27.—The conservative ticket is elected by about one hundred and fifty majority. The radicals carry one ward, elect one negro Councilman, and one negro magistrate. The vote is not yet counted.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—The Republican majority for this city ticket is about 200. The conservatives carry the City Council.

The Republicans also carry Petersburg; and the conservatives carry Lynchburg, Danville, and Norfolk, the last named city being reported before the counting of the ballots to have gone that way by fifty majority.

FROM THE WEST.

The Red River Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—The *Tribune* of the 26th publishes a statement from a gentleman whom it vouches for as entirely trustworthy, to the effect that early in May he left Vermillion county on lake Superior at Fort Frances, a fur-trading post on the British side of Rainy Lake. He found 2500 British soldiers fully equipped and provisioned, they had a large fleet of river canoes with which they intended to make their way to the Red River country. He thinks that ere this they have reached Lake of the Woods. It is supposed these troops were started from Canada as soon as navigation permitted them. There is considerable excitement around this Fenian headquarters this morning, they expect to hear of a fight at Malone. During the day about forty men left here for the East on the half past 11 train.

Killed for Ten Cents.

CHICAGO, May 27.—In the town of Marcelline, Adams county, Ill., Frank Anderson, a young man of a highly respectable family, shot and instantly killed a negro named Thomas Armstead. The trouble arose about a wager of ten cents, which was lost by Anderson. He paid it immediately, and went to his house and got a revolver and returned to where Armstead was, and demanded the return of the money, which Armstead refused, whereupon Anderson drew his revolver and fired at Armstead, with the result stated. Anderson is in jail.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suit Against General Quesada.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Enrique Laynenz, a Cuban, has sued Quesada for $1500 in gold lent him at Nassau. The defense is that the money was lent to the Cuban Republic.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 26, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	2,105 03
From Pottsville	170 15
From Schuylkill Haven	15,984 11
From Pine Grove	1,552 05
From Port Clinton	9,452 14
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	6,216 19
From Allentown and Alburtis	5,365 13
Anthracite Coal for week	40,848 00
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,563 17
Total for week paying freight	51,411 17
Coal for Company's use	3,900 01
Total all kinds for week	55,311 18
Previously this year	1,224,227 09
Total	1,279,539 07
To Thursday, May 27, 1869	1,455,489 04

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$10000	N Penna 7s...	88⅝	100 sh	Leh V R.....	57⅜
$50000	do......b5.	88⅝	17	do.........	57⅜
$2000	do.........	89	190 sh	Penna R..ls.	57
$2000	City 6s, New.	102¾	306	do ......ls.	57
$5000	O C & A R R bs	79½	100	do.....b60.	57
$3000	do.........	79¾	1	do.........	57
100 sh	Read....b60.	52·81	100 sh	Cata Prf.2d.	37⅝
200	do...	52¾	100	do...s5wn.	37⅝
100	do.... ..	52⅞			

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING IN THE BASEMENT,
100 PIECES BRUSSELS PATTERNS,
(ONE YARD WIDE)
FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS PER YARD.
All who are in want of good, handsome and cheap Carpets, should not fail to examine them.
BRUSSELS PATTERNS 4-4 FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS,
NEW FABRIC AND EXACT PATTERNS OF FINEST BRUSSELS.
J. B. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
(Late Proctor's.)
Hotel Keepers, take notice of the above. 5 23 3t

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by
HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 21 S. BROAD Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California," by J. M. Hutchings. Published by A. Roman & Co., New York and San Francisco. This very handsome volume is intended as a guide-book for tourists in California, and it gives a description of all the great natural curiosities, beautiful scenery, and objects of interest that are worth visiting on our Pacific coast, and particularly of the wonderful Yo Semite valley. With the facilities for travel now afforded California bids fair to rival the most renowned pleasure-grounds of the world as a place of resort, and the Yo Semite valley is a great national park that in point of attraction excels almost any spot in the Old or New World. It is of itself well worthy of a visit to California, and a work like this, that gives a really good literary and historical description of it, will be appreciated by the stay-at-home as well as by the travelling public. * Mr. Hutchings has been a resident for twenty years of California, and for six years he has lived in the Yo Semite valley and made a special study of its scenery and remarkable features. His work is not a mere guide-book, for although it contains all the items of interest, such as tables of distances, rates of fare, hotel charges, and other matters that tourists wish to know, it is a work of much literary merit, and is written in a lively and interesting vein that will make it popular on its own account. It is illustrated with over one hundred fine engravings of scenery, etc., and is printed and bound in handsome style.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Alboin and Rosamond, and Lesser Poems," by Robert Burton Rodney, U. S. N. The most interesting and remarkable feature of this volume is the dedication, which we copy in full:—

A memorial
by his remote son
to
II. William Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke,
in the county of Somerset, England.
Died June 10, 1669, and buried in Huntspill
Church—That Shire.
A Poet;
His mother cousin-german to Edward VI;
His family ancient and manorial; its Norman
NAME
Spoken with praise and trust by Kings and
Presidents; and identified with
English Glory and American Liberty.

If William Rodney, of Rodney-stoke, whose mother was cousin-german to Edward VI, was a poet, he has transmitted but a very limited amount of the divine afflatus to his descendant, Robert Burton Rodney, U. S. N., over whose verses we gladly draw the veil of a charitable silence.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the second edition of "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," which they have just issued in handsome style. This is the only complete collection of the Breitmann ballads that has ever been made, and it gives all that Mr. Leland has ever written on this theme. The book is printed on thick tinted paper, and is elegantly bound in green cloth.

From the same house we have also received "Henrietta Temple," by B. Disraeli, M. P. The publication of "Lothair" has excited a new interest in Mr. Disraeli's early writings, and we can assure the readers of that work that "Henrietta Temple" is not a much worse attempt at fiction-writing.

—J. P. Skelly & Co. send us "The Three Rules," by Mrs. Mary D. R. Boyd, a pleasantly-written story, with a moral, for young people.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, June 4.

—From John Campbell we have received the fourth number of Francis Vincent's "History of the State of Delaware," which gives an account of the controversies between the English and the Dutch for the possession of the territory.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for June has, among other interesting papers, a description of Captain Ericsson's new method of submarine warfare, which will be read with interest.

—*The Little Corporal* for June presents an entertaining variety of stories, sketches, and verses adapted to the tastes of juvenile readers.

—The June number of *The Nursery* has some capital pictures that the little ones will appreciate, and stories that the youngest readers will understand.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

The June number of *Old and New* contains the following list of articles:—"Old and New;" "Gratry on the Infallibility of the Pope," Joseph P. Thompson; "A Crowned Songstress," from the German; "Dead," Martha P. Lowe; "To our Only," D. A. Watson; "George D. Prentice and Kentucky Thirty-five Years Ago," J. Freeman Clarke; "She Writes" (Chap. VII), Elise Polko; "Straw Into Gold," S. H.; "Use of Dictionaries," D. G. Haskins; "Hoping and Waiting," Amy Battles; "Right and Wrong," P. W. Chandler; "A Night of Terror," Mrs. S. De Ponte; "While I May," Hiram Rich; "Winter Sunbeams Unsought," Gail Hamilton; "Miss Bradley's Wilmington Schools," Charles Lowe; "Ten Times One is Ten" (concluded), Colonel Frederic Ingham; "Mother and Son," George Finney; "Protoplasm," Francis Tiffany; "In Sunshine and Storm;" "The Examiner;" "Record of Progress."

From James Freeman Clarke's paper, "George D. Prentice and Kentucky Thirty-five Years Ago," we take the following:—

In those days street-fights and duels were normal facts of Kentucky life. By preaching a sermon against duelling I excited much wonder among the solid and serious citizens. Old Judge Rowan, the famous advocate and senator, expressed his astonishment that I should speak against duels. "He might just as well preach against courage," said he. Judge Rowan was a good friend of mine, used to come to church, and talk to me often about Lactantius and other Latin writers, whom he was fond of reading. The judge was also fond of high play, and many stories were told of his exploits in that direction. People's consciences were not disturbed by what would seem grave delinquencies to Eastern men. Many respectable people never thought of paying their debts. It did not seem worth while to do so. Others, very estimable in other ways, would win or lose a fortune at brag or poker with a charming feeling of innocence in regard to such transactions. To have a *spree*, or fit of drunkenness of two or three days' duration, did not disqualify a man from moving in the best society. Some Mississippi gentlemen on a visit to Louisville, attacked and slew two or three tailors in the bar-room of the Galt House, in a quarrel about a badly-cut coat. This murder was utterly unprovoked and barbarous, but the murderers were so well defended by Judge Rowan that they escaped unpunished, although the prosecuting officer was assisted by the equally celebrated Ben Hardin. But public sentiment was wholly in favor of the Mississippi murderers. What would the world come to if a large Mississippi slaveholder was not allowed to murder a tailor or two, once in a while? The most fashionable ladies sent flowers and pleasant little dinners to those persecuted gentlemen while in prison, and crowded the court-room on the day of trial. In the face of so much beauty, desiring their acquittal, what chivalric Kentucky jury would venture to convict them? The Mississippians went home in triumph, prepared to kill more tailors if they should find it expedient to do so. But I was not sorry to hear that my friend Judge Rowan never received from them the large fee which they had promised to him before the trial.

One morning Mr. John Howard Payne, who was travelling through the West and had brought me a letter, came to my room and said: "I have seen a great variety of life, but never anything exactly like this society in Louisville. I was last night at a ball at the house of Judge Rowan. In the same cotillion were dancing a son of the judge, Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, and two ladies to whom these gentlemen are said to be respectively engaged. Every one in the room knew that Rowan and Marshall were to fight a duel in the course of a week which would probably result in the death of one or both; but no one showed any surprise, and all was pleasant on the surface."

The story of this duel illustrates the features of society at that period. The judges of the courts were paid such small salaries that no good lawyer would accept the position, consequently the judges had little influence, and were treated with small respect by the bar. One day the judge of the Jefferson county district, considering himself insulted by a lawyer, one Colonel Robertson from Virginia, committed him to the county jail for twenty-four hours. The bar, thereupon, agreed to go to jail too, and have a supper. At this supper a slight quarrel occurred between two gentlemen, Mr. Thomas F. Marshall and a younger man named Garnet Howell. A glass of wine was thrown by one in the face of the other, and a duel was the result. Shots were exchanged without effect, and the honor of both parties was satisfied. Then Tom Marshall took his remaining pistol and fired it at a small tree at some distance and the bark flew from the sapling. This he did in order to show that he had purposely spared the life of his opponent. Mr. John Rowan, Jr., who was Howell's second, and no friend of Marshall, thereupon remarked, "It is singular, Mr. Marshall, that you cannot hit a man, since you can hit a tree so easily." To this sarcasm Marshall replied, "If *you* were the man, Mr. Rowan, I should not have missed you." Rowan responded, "I will give you an opportunity to try, Mr. Marshall." So a duel was thereupon arranged, which was likely to be much more serious than the first, as both parties were first-rate shots. In this duel Marshall was wounded in the leg and lamed for life.

—We quote the following from the paper on "The Use of Dictionaries" by D. G. Haskins:—

The word *dollar* is derived from the German *thal*, meaning valley. The little town of Joachimsthal (valley of Joachim), in the heart of Bohemia, was the place in which the Counts of Schlick, from the year 1517 to 1526, coined pieces of about an ounce weight, and worth about 113 cents of our money. They were known in use as *joachimsthaler*. This word was afterwards reduced to *thaler*, and still later became Anglicized into *dollar*.

The word *tawdry*, according to Richardson, is formed from *Saint Audrey* (a contraction of Ethelred), and applied originally to laces and similar articles sold at the fairs of St. Ethelred, as the word *Bartlemy* was applied to the fairs of St. Bartholomew.

Bumper is a well-known corruption of the French words *bon pere* (good father), meaning the Pope, whose health was always drunk by the monks after dinner, in a full glass.

Quandary is also supposed to have a French origin, and to be a contraction of *qu'en dirai-je?* (What shall I say?), while the derivation of *chanticleer* from the same source (*chanter clair*, to sing clear), is almost too obvious to need to be pointed out.

Maudlin, Johnson says, "is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered looks."

The word *grog* has a very curious history. Dr. Worcester, quoting from "Notes and Queries," gives this account of it:—"Old Admiral Vernon, in 1739, first introduced rum and water as a beverage on board his ship. In foul weather he used to wear a grogram cloak, which gained him the appellation of *Old Grog*. From him the sailors transferred this name to the liquor." It would possibly more puzzle our readers now to translate the word "grogram" than the word "grog," although they use neither. In Addison's time grogram was a coarse *camlet*—and even that word is now going out—a rough woollen cloth (*gros-grain* or grosso-granus) used for cloaks.

The word *poltroon* is said to come from the two Latin words *pollice truncato* (thumb-cut); the explanation being that it was an ancient practice for cowards to cut off their thumbs in order to render themselves unfit to be drafted in war. *Soldier* comes from the Latin, "a man who received for his fighting wages a *solidus*," a gold coin in the late days of the empire. *Saunterer* is from the French *Sainte Terre* (Holy Land); a designation given to those who once roved about the country and asked charity, under pretence of going as pilgrims to the Holy Land.

A similar history attaches to the word *roamer*, of which John on says, "It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants who always said they were going to *Rome*." The word *buff* is an abbreviation of buffalo; the skin of that animal, when tanned, having the light yellow color denoted by this word.

The words *chapel* and *chaplain* come to us through the Spanish *capa*, meaning hood (as our word *cap* from the same prototype "caput," a head). Long ago the "hood of St. Martin" was valued as a relic possessing miraculous powers. Charlemange was accustomed to carry it with him into the field, and kept it by itself in a tent, which from this relic was called *capella*, while the officer who guarded it was called *capellanus*. Hence the words *chapel* and *chaplain*, applied to places of worship, and those who administer worship, without a fixed and permanent consecration.

Passover, which in accordance with our translation of Exodus xii, 26, is commonly supposed to be compounded of *pass* and *over*, is derived by Talbot, in his "English Etymologies," from the Hebrew *pascha*, itself meaning *to pass over*, and the old word *opfer*, or *offer* a victim. "A lamb for sacrifice," he says, "was therefore an *opfer*, or *offer;* and the paschal lamb was the *pasch-offer*, which has been modernized into *passover*. Such expressions as 'kill the passover;' 'ye shall eat it with your loins girded;' 'Christ our passover is sacrificed for us,' would have no propriety unless a *passover* were a living creature, a *victim* sacrificed or offered."

Cheat, according to Mr. Marsh, is derived from the name (*escheators* or *cheators*) of the officers appointed to look after the King's escheats, whose duties gave them great opportunities of fraud and oppression.

Cock, according to the same authority, is from the cry represented by the French *coquetico, cequevicot: coin*, from the Latin *cuneus* (a wedge), French *coin, quin*, the steel die with which money was stamped, originally shaped like a wedge.

Curmudgeon is a corruption from the French *cœur* (heart) *mechant* (wicked); and *shabby* from *deshabille* (carelessly or ill-dressed.) *Bedlam* is corrupted from *St. Bethlehem*, the name of a priory in London, which in 1546 was converted into an asylum for the insane; and *crazy* is from the French *ecraser*, to crush, or destroy.

Tribulation comes from the Latin *tribulatio, tribulum*, a kind of threshing sledge consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with teeth of flint or iron.

"The much abused *spinster*," says De Vere, "derives her name from the legal fiction which presumes all elderly unmarried women *to spin*, as well as all good *wives* to *weave*—the words *weave, woof*, and *wife* all coming from the same common ancestor."

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, 805 BROADWAY,
Corner Eleventh Street,
NEW YORK.

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North Western Department,
CHICAGO.

GEO. C. COOK, President.
5 28 mwfly WM. B. MARLAY, Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
41 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [496m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
55 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS

OF LARGE AMOUNTS

Taken Very Cheap.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 265

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
425 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
265 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 265

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
224 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

His Remains Found by a Pioneer and Buried Near Fort Buford.

An Omaha correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* says:—

On the night of July 1, 1867, Major-General Thomas Francis Meagher, acting Governor of Montana, fell over the bulwarks of the steamer Thompson into the Missouri river, at Fort Benton, and was drowned. The wife of General Meagher offered $1000, and the Territory of Montana $5000 additional, for the recovery of the remains. But although every effort was made to recover the body, no trace of it could be found.

Finally, all search was given up as useless and Mrs. Meagher returned to New York without the sad consolation of being enabled to give the relics of her famed husband honorable obsequies. In the month of August, 1867, James Tobin, of Yankton, Dakotah, with six companions, proceeded up the Missouri river, intending to reach the gold mines in the mountains of Montana. Above Fort Buford their boat struck upon a rock and was broken so as to be unserviceable. While waiting to remedy the evil they met an old pioneer who was engaged in felling timber and poisoning wolves. They invited him to join their company, and proceed further up the river; but the old man declined on the ground that the Indians in the region they proposed going to were on the war path. In the course of conversation the pioneer stated that the day previous to meeting the party he had given burial to the body of a white man, which he had found floating in the stream of the Missouri, near the left bank. The remains were those of a gentleman apparently about forty years of age, stoutly built, with dark hair, turning grey and slightly curled; a thick brown mustache and imperial, marked and massive features, and having altogether the appearance of being all that was mortal of an army officer. The remains were attired only in a shirt and drawers, and were slightly decomposed. The old man showed the party the mound where lay buried the body, and they marked the spot. The pioneer had heard nothing of the melancholy fate of the acting Governor, and thought no more of the affair, because he did not know there was a reward offered for the body of Meagher.

James Tobin knew General Meagher when in the flesh, and had learned before leaving Yankton of his untimely death. He became convinced, from the pioneer's description, that the remains consigned to earth by the lonely river were those of the famous but hapless commander of the New York Irish Brigade. He told as much to his companions, and they agreed to send the news to the Territorial Government at Virginia City. The next day Tobin left his companions to go hunting with the aged pioneer, hoping to return before evening. By some accident the hunters were delayed longer than they anticipated. Returning whence they left, on the succeeding morning, what was their horror to find the mutilated corpses of the five men they had left but a few hours previously in health and vigor. Evidently the murdering Indians of that region had come upon the luckless party while they slept, and so murdered and mutilated them. The survivors dug a trench near the grave of Thomas Francis Meagher, and laid the five victims side by side. Then Tobin and the pioneer struck northward, out of the Indian track, and after months of wandering reached the white settlements in Washington Territory. From thence they came down to Helena, Montana, but could get no one to take an interest in the matter, most of the people thinking they were impostors.

About six weeks ago Tobin returned to Yankton and told his tale to Charles Collins, Esq., of the Sioux City *Times*. That gentleman, knowing Tobin to be an honest man, published a portion of his statement, and sent an account of it to the present government of Montana Territory. The officials being busied with other matters, and all General Meagher's friends being out of office, took no heed of the matter. Therefore Mr. Collins offers to be one of an exploring party to go up to Fort Buford and investigate the affair. He and Tobin have little doubt that the dead man found by the pioneer in August, 1867, was no other than General Meagher. The reasons for believing this are many. First, the pioneer had heard nothing whatever of the catastrophe, and did not even know that Meagher was Governor of the Territory. Second, his description of the remains tally with the appearance of the dead soldier, whose *personnel* was known perhaps better to millions of our Irish citizens than that of any man, living or dead. Third, General Meagher fell overboard the Thompson after 10 o'clock on the night of his drowning. He had retired to rest, divesting himself of everything excepting the garments found upon the floating body one month afterwards—a shirt and drawers. Fourth, the story can be substantiated on oath, and Tobin will accompany any committee to the scene of massacre, and point out the graves of his hapless companions and that of the luckless Irish soldier-orator. Mr. Tobin wants no reward, and will form one of the committee from purely patriotic motives.

Incidentals.

—It has been ascertained that Mrs. Robert Stewart was killed in Rochester the other day, not by the explosion of coal-gas in her cooking stove, but by the explosion of powder. She had used a powder-keg, left in the house by a former tenant, to deposit some coal in, and when she poured this upon the fire the explosion occurred.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* complains of frequent acts of incendiarism in that State, and cries that "Anarchy threatens—it has invaded surrounding counties, and may, like the red sirocco of war, stamp its feet and illumine the streets of our cities with the flash of the disguised murderer's pistol, or the gleam of the midnight torch."

—A Quebec paper does not suppose that three men in all Canada seriously expected the Americans to offer the Canadian Government the use of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for the purpose of adding the Red River country to the Dominion, but says that had not the request been made the charge of extravagance in carrying forward the expedition would have been brought against the Dominion Government.

—A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, and will probably pass, providing that married women shall have exclusive control of all property of any description belonging to them, and of all the rents, interest, and income accruing therefrom. They are to be responsible for all contracts entered into by them; and should a woman die, her husband surviving, he is to be entitled to a life estate in one-third [illegible] her real and personal estate.

—There [illegible] trouble and disquietude among the officers of the Quebec volunteer militia. An objectionable officer was appointed to a temporary command, and so enraged were they, when their protests were disregarded, that they all resigned. Their resignations were accepted on Saturday last, and thereupon a Quebec correspondent wrote:—"This will cause the complete disbandment of the finest body of volunteers in this district. They were never before in such high discipline. Their intention is to form independent rifle associations formed into companies and the officers to purchase arms and uniforms. The feeling is intense here."

WISHART'S COLUMN

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether and remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount ot suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial Address alt communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

4 16 sw3m§ PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

1870. —FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation..............	2 25

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M, 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Espress West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11 00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11 25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6 25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5 40, 6 40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9 20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administrators' Sale—Estate of Thomas Tracy, deceased, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES OF HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE.
On Saturday Morning.

May 28th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 511 Larkin street, between Delaware avenue and Front street, below Lombard street. [1t

Sale No. 1341 Lombard street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, PIER MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.

May 30, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair-cloth; walnut etagere, French plate mirror back; piano; oak extension dining table; china and glassware; walnut and oak cottage chamber furniture; fine feather beds; hair mattresses; painted bookcase; walnut office table; fine Brussels and imperial carpets; refrigerator; cooking utensils; etc. [5 27 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

TWENTIETH (North), No. 718—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND and MOUNT VERNON, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.
VENANGO, above TWENTY-FIRST—Handsome Residence.
SEVENTEENTH (North), No. 1625—Modern Residence.
COLUMBIA AVENUE, No. 1628—Modern Residence.
THIRD (South), No. 28—Modern Residence.
BAYARD, No. 727—Genteel Dwelling.
PINE Street, East of FORTIETH—Ten Desirable Lots.
OAMAC, above NORRIS—12 Modern Dwellings.
THIRTY-SECOND (North), No. 335—Modern Residence.
TWELFTH and CAMILLA, S. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 2126—Modern Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 3903—Elegant Residence.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1423—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 206—Livery Stable.
PARRISH, No. 1330—Genteel Dwelling.
WALLACE, Nos. 1315 and 1317—Brick Factory.
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GROUND RENTS—$33 and $27 a year.

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400 shares Caldwell Oil Co.
300 shares Royal Oil Co
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Co.
500 shares Rathbone and Camden Oil Co.
1050 shares New York and Middle Coal Field Co.
85 shares Preston Coal and Improvement Co.

For Other Accounts.

2 shares Consolidation National Bank.
90 shares Empire Transportation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
300 shares New Creek Co.
20 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
28 shares Spring Garden Insurance Co.
Stall No. 18 Point Breeze Park.
8 shares Continental Hotel.
129 shares Cambria Iron Co.
$237 Schuylkill Navigation loan, 1876.
24 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co.
2 shares National Bank of the Republic. 5 27 3t

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On Monday Morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including an important special sale of 800 cartons bonnet and sash ribbons, by order of
Messrs. SOLELIAC FRERES,
And two other well-known importing houses. 5 25 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC
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Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

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LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

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For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4 30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—

This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON,

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 23 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reception of a Delegate from the Reformed Church—Reports from Committees—The Reconstruction Business.

The United Presbyterian Assembly convened this morning at 9 o'clock, in the absence of the Moderator Rev. Dr. Beatty in the chair.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises opened with the singing of the 36th hymn from the Assembly's pamphlet hymn-book. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Janner. The third chapter of Ephesians was read by the presiding officer. A communication was then received from the M. E. Assembly by Rev. W. J. Paxton, of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Mr. Paxton, in presenting the communication, made a short address, which was replied to by the acting Moderator. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. A. Fernley and an address made by Rev. W. Paine. The devotional exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology.

Business Resumed.

Dr. Backus having taken the chair the minutes were read and approved.

The Finance Report.

The report of the Finance Committee was received and put upon the docket.

Reception of the Delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. James Demorest, the delegate from the Reformed Church in America, was received, and spoke as follows:—

I regard this meeting of the General Assembly of North America with peculiar satisfaction. A short time ago there were two Assemblies. I was deputed to extend salutations to the "New School" Assembly, and a brother delegated with me was deputed to extend salutations to the "Old School." But now these Assemblies do not exist, but in the place of them there is the united Assembly. This constitutes a new era in the Church. We rejoice with you in the beautiful harmony which has been effected. Evermore may you rejoice in this great union. May greater glory result from your great union. In Christian union there is something which unites hearts together. We have the same Master to serve, the same Gospel to preach, and the same battles to fight. A bond of Christian affection exists between you. Our Church is not prepared to join any ecclesiastical union. She thinks she can at present work better by herself. She thinks she has not yet performed the work which ought to be done. Her mission is in successful operation at home and abroad. After the year 1857 several synods of the Reformed Church resolved to cut loose from the American Board of Missions, and inaugurated a new movement in the work of foreign missions. The result has already proved the wisdom of that act. Since that time she has placed in the foreign field more than double the number of missionaries she ever sent out in the same space of time before. Thus a missionary spirit has been developed and funds raised in the support of that object far in advance of former years. We occupy missionary ground in China, India, and Japan. In China and India the work is in the most flourishing condition. We have also a Board of Education doing a good work. The Church that I have the honor to represent has two colleges, both of which are more or less endowed.

But what shall be the name under which all shall rally? The denomination I represent thinks her Church name a good one, perhaps the best that can be devised, and as she is the oldest of all the churches in the United States, it would not consist with propriety to give up her identity. Besides having discarded her foreign connection as to missions, she has a name that seems to be exactly suited to christianizing of this country. She has an origin and a history too noble to be ignored. She traces back first to the Reformation and then to the Apostles. Notwithstanding these sentiments the American Reformed Church is not exclusive. She does not wish to stand aloof from other Christian denominations. She is willing to open her arms wide enough to embrace all those who accept the doctrines of the word of God.

She wishes to preserve her ecclesiastical polity because she believes it to be the best. But there is so close a resemblance between your Church and the one I represent that we are but one household in the Lord. We greet you as ambassadors of Christ. We hope that we comprise with you part of the General Assembly of the first-born of the Lord in heaven. God is about doing a wonderful work in the world. What means the overturning of the old ideas and the progress of liberalism? What means the gathering of forces in the Eternal City and the confusion in their ranks? What but to manifest to the Church the unity of the Church of God? The Church is ready to engage in the destruction of all barriers between different branches. What means this great influx of strangers into our land? Here we are obliged to battle all kinds of error, superstition, and darkness. If we are but faithful watchmen we can do a great work even here, and the more so if we work as brothers.

Reception of Antoher Delegate.

Rev. David Cole, from Yonkers, New York, the associate delegate of Mr. Demorest, from the Reformed Church, was introduced, and made the following address:—

We are a small denomination; much smaller than the Presbyterian Church. We have only 450 churches and about 500 ministers, including those who are with and without churches. We are sectional, too; we are everything to ourselves, and everything within our own spheres. We perhaps overrate our importance, and as questions will naturally present themselves this way on minds looking to prospective union and consolidation of the Church of God. We are the oldest church in the United States, so far as I am aware. We are the oldest Evangelical Church on the American continent. Our history is a glorious one. We come from the martyrdoms of Holland. We come from the conflicts of the century which preceded our coming here. We have made great mistakes since we came upon this continent, and which is owing to the fact that we are so circumscribed in the United States. The first great mistake was that which immediately succeeded the English surrender in 1664. Emigration from Holland came at that time, and a great influx began to take place of those connected with the English Church. The demand began to exist immediately for preaching in a language other than the language of our fathers—the Holland language. An application was made to our body to give at least one sermon in English in the old church at Castle Garden, New York, every Sunday. But our fathers thought it sacrilegious to present the Gospel in the English language, and refused. They then asked for one sermon every other Sunday. Not succeeding in this, they asked for one sermon a month, and this also they refused to comply with. The importation of the church known as the Church of England began to take the lead. We made another mistake in the next century, and it was in trying to hold ourselves fast to the great Church of Holland and Classis of Amsterdam. There also began to be a party in this country which clamored for the education of its ministry, and the building of colleges and seminaries on this soil. On this originated a great difficulty, which almost tore our Church asunder at that period.

We made another mistake in retaining in our name the word "Dutch," the impression being that we were either Holland Dutch or else German in our preaching. Only about three years ago did we succeed in getting rid of that unpleasant appendage. Our limbs are now free in this and in other particulars. You have been told what is the condition of our boards and institutions of learning. One of our colleges celebrates its centennial next year. It will then have about a half million endowment. The Church generally does not know our history, because we are so very local. I have therefore thrown out these thoughts. The only difference between your Church and ours is in church polity. We can subscribe to all the other of your articles. We call our great body the General Synod; you call yours the General Assembly. We have always holden fast to the idea of a thoroughly educated ministry. We have the same ordinances. Our ministers can exchange with yours, and do do it. We have heard with a great thrill the news of the flowing together of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church. You will ask me whether there is the smallest prospect of our uniting with you in an organic union. On account of several large bequests to different churches which we would forfeit if we were to lose our name, there are great impediments to a union at present. But I can say that I think there is a time not very far distant when either you will come over to us or we will come over to you. (Laughter.) I think that those who are tired of the excessive form of the Episcopal Church can come over to us, and that those who are tired of the great want of form in your Church can also come over, and both can be satisfied. But I am willing to lay the name Reformed at the foot of the Cross, and I think that you willing to lay the word Presbyterian equally low. I tender you the greetings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, which tenders you the hand of fellowship in order that we may work together to the greater glory of God.

The Reply of the Moderator.

The Moderator, in reply to the two delegates, said that it was with the greatest of pleasure that he returned the hearty greetings of the grand old Dutch Reformed Church. Your delegates ever have and ever will be welcome to the Presbyterian Assembly. Our ministers have kept up the most constant intercourse with yours, and may they ever do so. If your connection with us is only as it has been, or be it a better and stronger union, we must remember that the great object of all such union is the greater furtherance of the kingdom of God.

Report of the Committee on Church Erection.

The report of the joint Committee on Church Erection was read by Rev. H. H. Wilson, chairman. The committee recommend the following in the report:—

1. That the operations of the United Church be carried on under the charter of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and that the location be continued in the city of New York.

2. That the members of the board be chosen impartially from both branches of the Church, that the number be 21, consisting of ten ministers and eleven elders, acting in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and that the entire board so formed be expected to meet at least once every year.

3. That fifteen members, seven ministers and eight elders, reside in the city of New York or its vicinity, and that at an early day an amendment to the charter be obtained authorizing the fifteen local members to act as trustees of the fund or until such change shall be secured; nine of the fifteen members shall continue to hold the said trust shall be until after the previous year existing.

4. That the members of this board, three ministers and three elders, shall be chosen from the West. This recommendation is made in view of this fact that certain properties held by the Board of Church Extension are temporarily located in Missouri, and require a general supervision. It also seems desirable that the board should have representatives on the ground to receive appropriations from the West; also to have special oversight in the matter of insurance, and matters of first importance, in which thus far there has been great neglect.

5. That a Secretary shall be appointed, who shall reside in New York, and as to finances shall be similar to those of the present secretaries of the Church Erection and Church Extension; also that the board shall have authority to appoint a Secretary.

6. That the committee would urge the encouragement of all noble efforts to build churches and chapels in the States by special contribution. They unanimously recommend that the Assembly take the most effective measures to secure the annual contributions from all the churches for the general work of the board.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee for election to the board. For the first class, to serve for one year, Revs. Few Smith, Thompson, Craven, Stevens, Skidmore, and Burnhaur; second class, for two years, Revs. Paul, Dunn, Eilenwood, Swan, Lane, Crosby, and Sutphen; third class, for three years, Revs. Wilson, Nichols, Gilman, Lane, King, Skarrett, and Warren.

Reconstruction Resumed.

The unfinished business, the consideration of the Reconstruction Committee's report, was then resumed.

The following item was adopted as it stands:—

"In the Book of Discipline, chapter vii, section 2, to read as follows, viz.:—'Every kind of decision which is formed in any church judicatory, except the highest, may be reviewed by a superior judicatory, subject to the limitation or appeals from the synod as provided in the form of government, and may be carried before it in one or the other of the four following ways.'"

The following was then considered:—

"Moreover, it is recommended that the Assembly instruct and order all its presbyteries at their first appointed meeting to vote directly 'aye' or 'nay' on these several overtures, and send forthwith an attested copy of their action to the Stated Clerk of the Assembly, who shall keep accurate account of the same, and report it to the Assembly."

This item was then amended so as to strike out the word "its" before the word "presbyteries," in the second line, and to insert after the word "meeting," in the third line, the words "after reconstruction by synods and after the 13th of July next." Also, to insert the word "next" before the word "Assembly" in the last line. The item was adopted as amended.

The following item was then considered:—

"Furthermore, it is recommended that when this Assembly adjourns, at the close of its regular business, it adjourn to meet in this place on the third Tuesday of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving from the presbyteries their responses to these overtures for changes in the Constitution, and declaring the result, and for the transaction of no business whatsoever, except what necessarily pertains thereunto.

This being considered now unnecessary, on motion of Dr. Musgrave the item was omitted from the report.

The two following items, the closing ones of the report, were then adopted as reported:—

"Finally, your committee will close their report with a suggestion, for the action of the Assembly, which they think would secure greater efficiency and despatch in their business.

"As much time is consumed and the attention of the Assembly distracted with overtures and questions of minor importance coming up from various quarters, impeding the transaction of business of more general interest—it is recommended that the Assembly order that, hereafter bills and overtures come up only from synods or presbyteries; yet that this may not prevent any Committee of Bills and Overtures from bringing before the House, of its own motion, upon a two-thirds vote of the committee, any matter which they may deem of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the General Assembly."

The preamble to the whole report was then read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave then moved that the report be referred to a committee for engrossment, previous to the final action of the Assembly on the report. This is necessary on account of the many alterations which have been made.

This motion was carried. Rev. Drs. Beatty, Hatfield, Speer, Crosby, and Musgrave, and Elders Judge Strong and Governor Pollock were appointed the committee.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave then made the following motion:—

That the General Assembly appoint a committee of five to frame a suitable act which this Assembly may adopt, and which will enable the synods definitely by our action legally to organize. Passed.

The Report of the Committee on the Heidelberg Catechism.

The Committee on the Heidelberg Catechism made a report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The report starts out by giving a history of Heidelberg, the seat of the University founded by Rupert I in the fourteenth century, and of Zacharias Ursinus, who had been appointed by Frederick III to compose a catechism which should exhibit the doctrines of Calvin. Luther's Catechism was sent forth in 1529, Calvin's in 1536, and the Heidelberg in 1563, on the basis of which the Zurich Catechism was drawn up in 1639 for the Reformed Church of Germany. In its form the Heidelberg Catechism is subjective, making the individual who repeats its answers to say continually "I" and "me" and "we" and "us." As Dr. Chalmers, in his "Institutes of Theology," admirably divides the whole subject-matter of Christianity into "The Disease" and "The Remedy," so does this standard begin with the "Misery of Man," and having explained and illustrated this misery, proceeds to set before its learners in all their beauty and preciousness the Gospel provisions for "Man's Deliverance." It teaches clearly the sovereignty of Almighty God, and that He gathers, defends, and preserves His Church from the beginning to the end of the world. * * * The Heidelberg Catechism expounds the creed, it affirms and maintains the doctrine of the Trinity, it vindicates the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, it defines the office and operations of the Holy Spirit, it declares that the believer is justified only by faith in Jesus Christ, it renounces any dependence upon Baptism or the Lord's Supper as in themselves saving ordinances; and, while explaining and recommending the use of preaching and of discipline, it enjoins good works as exhibitions of real gratitude. Enforcing the authority and enlarging upon the requirements of the decalogue, it teaches also the efficacy of sincere supplications while expounding the several petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

The report then specifies the difference between it and the Westminster Catechism, and refers to the fact that the Reformed Dutch and the late German Reformed Churches sanction both. It then states that correspondence has been had with a view to testing the question as to its general use, and on this subject says:—

"On every hand your committee has been encouraged to present for your action the declaration of our full confidence in this venerable catechism. Suggestions have also been made to its members that it would not be inappropriate also at this time to add the Assembly's endorsement of other symbols that derive their descent from the Heidelberg Catechism, and exhibit with like fidelity the same essential doctrines and duties. These are especially the Gallic Confession and the Second Helvetic Confession. These and others of similar value, however, not being mentioned in the paper put into its hands by the last Assembly, your committee has not felt at liberty to suggest any resolutions with reference to them."

The committee then refer at length to the probabilities of a closer union with the Reformed Churches, and says:—

"But should we not live to see such unions proposed or consummated, if, in the providence of God, they remain ever unsought, our beloved Zion will suffer no injury by placing upon its records the simple statement of our confidence in the substantial agreement of our own with the doctrinal standards of our companions in the great conflict which as fellow soldiers we are now waging against evil under the same glorious Captain of salvation. The enemies of the truth, whether they look upon us from the side of a corrupted form of nominal Christianity or from that of rationalism and infidelity, must mark our union in one line of battle and beneath one banner, and be shamed to silence in the attempt to carp or cavil at our supposed differences and divisions.

"Believing, then, that no possible evil can result from placing upon our records expressions of confidence in reference to the standard of the Reformed Churches in America, your committee respectfully recommends the following resolutions:—

"1. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly recognizes in the Heidelberg Catechism a valuable scriptural compendium of Christian doctrine and duty.

"2. *Resolved*, That if any churches desire to employ the Heidelberg Catechism in the instruction of their children, they may do so with the approbation of this Assembly.

"3. *Resolved*, That this Assembly cordially rejoices at the continued and increasing evidences of agreement and of union among those whose symbols maintain in common the faith once delivered to the saints."

Report of the Committee on Missions.

The report of the Joint Committee on Missions was read by Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New York, and placed upon the docket.

Various Reports.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported several unimportant papers, which were received as reported.

The report of the Standing Committee on Ministerial Relief, made a report through Rev. Dr. Sproie, chairman.

The report states that a large portion of the donations received during the year for this fund was derived from a munificent contribution of the late Matthew W. Baldwin. The cost of the operations necessary to proper application of the funds have been but a very small percentage of the amount distributed. The greatest economy has been practised in this department, but nearly the whole of the fund has been distributed to those who had need of the aid. The report was received and placed upon the docket.

Rev. Dr. Crosby moved that after the reception of delegates this afternoon the postponed orders of the day be taken up. Carried.

After the announcement of several notices the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. Edmunds, of London.

Preaching Appointments for Sunday.

Previous to the adjournment this morning the following preaching appointments for Sunday next were announced by the Committee on Devotional Exercises:—

First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square—Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., at 4 P. M. Meeting in behalf of Domestic Missions at 8 P. M. Governor D. Haines will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Revs. Dr. Heckman, H. A. Edson, S. A. Mutchmore, J. J. Nichols, and Sheldon Jackson, and Hon. C. F. Olds.

First Presbyterian Church, Mantua, Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets—Rev. J. T. Magill, 10½; Rev. W. E. McLaren, 8.

Second Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first and Walnut streets—Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., 10½; Rev. Dr. Allison, 8.

Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Arch street, above Tenth—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., 10½; Rev. J. B. Dunn, 8.

Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Fortieth and Walnut streets—Dr. Henry Darling, 10½; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw and Rev. Dr. McCarter, Sunday-school Missionary Meeting, 8.

North Broad Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. J. Nichols, 10½; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, 8.

Pine Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., 10½; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., 8.

Christ Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets—Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., 10½; Rev. John F. Magill, 7½.

Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, South, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets—Rev. C. R. Gregory, 10½; Rev. W. D. Mackey, 7½.

First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Girard avenue, above Hancock street—Rev. S. M. Morton, 10½; Rev. Mr. Monagle, 8.

Buttonwood Street Presbyterian Church, near Sixth street—Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., 10½; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, 8.

Kensington Presbyterian Church, Frankford road, above Girard avenue—Rev. David Mitchell, 10½; Rev. Dr. John Thompson, 3½.

Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth street—Rev. W. A. Niles, D. D., 10½; Rev. Dr. Niles and Rev. B. W. Chidlaw (S. S. Anniversary), 3½.

Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, corner Tenth street—Rev. W. A. Niles, D. D., 10½; Sunday-school Anniversary, 8.

Central Presbyterian Church, N. L., Franklin and Thompson streets—Rev. David T. Tully, 10½; Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., 8.

North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green—Rev. Dr. Allison, 10½; Rev. T. F. White, 8.

Second U. P. Church, Front street, above Jefferson—Rev. Mr. Crittenden, 10½; Rev. David Mitchell, 7½.

First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets—Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Cincinnati, 10½.

South Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. J. Spencer, 10½.

Spring Garden M. E. Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets—Rev. H. A. Edson, 10½; Rev. J. F. Kendall, 8.

Second Moravian Church, Franklin and Thompson streets—Rev. Joseph R. Page, 10.

Twelfth Street M. E. Church, Twelfth and Ogden streets—Rev. Andrew J. Fennel, 10½; Rev. J. D. Krum, 8.

Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch—Rev. George P. Tindall, 10½, Rev. Thomas A. Weed, 8.

Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue—Rev. C. E. Babb, 10½; Rev. T. M. Stevenson, 8.

St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, above Race—Rev. James L. Robertson, 8 P. M.

Salem M. E. Church, Lombard street, below Broad—Rev. J. G. Thompson, 8.

Emory M. E. Church, No. 1823 Callowhill street—Rev. William R. Fulton 10½; Rev. G. Riley, 7½.

Lutherbaum Chapel, Twelfth and Oxford streets—Rev. J. A. Ranney, 10½.

Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.—Rev. Dr. Campbell, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Western M. E. Church, Twentieth street, below Walnut—Rev. P. M. Bartlett, 10½ A. M.

Front Street M. E. Church, above Laurel street—Rev. Joel K. Lyle, 8 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets—Dr. Shaw, 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. Clark, D. D., 8 P. M.

Bethany Mission—Rev. Dr. Shaw, 8 P. M.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Frankford road and Cambria streets—Rev. J. A. Blaurret, 10½; Rev. R. B. Foresman, 7½.

Cohocksink M. E. Church, Germantown avenue, below Fifth street—Rev. Richard A. Clark, 10½; Rev. R. McQuesten, 8.

First Presbyterian Church, Darby—Rev. William C. Scofield, 10½.

North Baptist Church, Second and Pearl streets, Camden—Rev. Isaac G. Ogden, 7½.

First U. P. Church, Broad and Lombard—Rev. E. H. Sawyer, 10½; Rev. Robert Boag, 8.

Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets—Rev. J. L. Robertson, 10½; Rev. C. L. Thompson, 8.

First Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. Dr. Jacobus, 10½; Rev. Dr. Irving, 7½.

First Presbyterian Church, Germantown—Rev. George D. Little, 10½ and 8.

Princeton Presbyterian Church, Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue—Rev. Elliott E. Swift, 10½; Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D.D., 4.

First Church, Manayunk—Rev. P. Hill, 10½ A. M.; Rev. D. Dimond, 8 P. M.

North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, below Girard avenue—Rev. C. W. Adams, 10½ A. M.; Rev. John Liggett, 8 P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race—Rev. G. R. Carroll, 10½ A. M.; Rev. L. H. Reid, 8 P. M.

Frankford Presbyterian Church—Dr. James C. Watson, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Oxford Presbyterian Church—Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., 10½ A. M. Sunday-school anniversary, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., 3½ P. M.

West Spruce Street Church, Seventeenth and Spruce—Dr. T. L. Cuyler, 10½; Dr. H. M. Darling, 4.

Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown—Rev. Dr. Childs, 10½.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth—Dr. R. R. Booth, 10½; Rev. Dr. Jacobus, 8.

House of Refuge—Rev. B. L. Chidlaw, 3.

Presbyterian Church at Woodbury, N. J.—Rev. Joseph Chester at 10½ and 7½.

Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Lombard streets—Rev. Joseph H. Byers, 10½; Rev. Cornelius McCairn, 8.

Second Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. J. T. Spencer, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Frankford road and Sepviva street—Rev. Ellis Howell, 10½; Rev. H. H. Allen, 8.

Tenth U. P. Church, Thirty eighth and Hamilton streets—Rev. P. V. Veeder, 10½; Rev. David Eddy, 8½.

Ninth Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Sansom streets—Rev. Joseph Nesbit, 10½; Rev. Dr. Irwin, 8½.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce—Rev. John Thompson, D. D., of New York, 10½; Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, 4.

Woodland Presbyterian Church, Forty-second and Pine streets—Rev. Eusebius Hale, 10½; Rev. Dr. Knox, 8.

Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, York street, near Frankford road—Rev. Samuel Mahaffey, 10½; Rev. Elliott E. Swift, 3½.

Second Reformed Church, Seventh and Brown streets—Rev. J. B. Dunn, 10½; Rev. Dr. Harper, 7½.

Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church (colored)—Rev. A. B. Goodall, 3½.

North Presbyterian Church—Dr. Allison, 10½; Rev. Mr. Thompson, 8.

Central M. E. Church, Vine street, above Twelfth—Rev. George C. Pollock, 10½; Rev. T. M. Hodgman, 8.

Nazareth M. E. Church, Thirteenth street, above Race—Rev. George D. Baker, 10½; Professor J. E. Nourse, 7½.

Spring Garden Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Irwin, 10½; Rev. John M. Smith, 8.

Broad Street M. E. Church, Broad and Christian—Rev. Theo. F. White, 10½ A. M.; Rev. P. M. Bartlett, 7½ P. M.

Sixth Presbyterian Church, Sixth, below Spruce street—Rev. Frank Chandler, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Ward, 8 P. M.

St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, Broad and Arch streets—Rev. R. Conover, 10½ A. M.

Cohocksink Presbyterian Church—Rev. Mr. McClannin, 10½ A. M.; Rev. A. R. E. Taylor, 8 P. M.

West Arch Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Curtis, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Lewis H. Reid, 8 P. M.

Union Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce—Rev. John Gerrish, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Robert Gambel, 8 P. M.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second, above Vine street—Rev. S. V. McCorkle, 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. W. Drake, 4 P. M.

St. John's M. E. Church, Third and George streets—Rev. Andrew Shiland, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Solomon Moon, 7½ P. M.

Conshohocken Presbyterian Church—Rev. Walter H. Clark, 7½ P. M.

Richmond Presbyterian Church—Rev. Loyal Y. Graham, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Samuel M. Morton, 8 P. M.

Green Street M. E. Church, Green, above Tenth street—Rev. John Leggett, 12½ A. M.; Rev. J. A. Priest, 8 P. M.

Norris Square United Presbyterian Church—Rev. James Alexander, D. D., 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. Eaton, D. D., 3½ P. M.

Fourth Reformed Church, Filbert and Eighteenth streets—Rev. J. A. Penlarten, 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. P. Kontz, 4 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church of Southwark, German street—Rev. James A. Carnaham, of India, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Henry S. Little, 8 P. M.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Nineteenth and Master streets—Rev. C. H. McCreery, 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. James, 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, York, Pa.—Rev. Dr. William C. Wisner, 10½ A. M.; Rev. D. D. McCall, 7½ P. M.

South Presbyterian Church, Third and Mellwain streets—Rev. C. R. Greggy, 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. D. Mackey, 7½ P. M.

Alexander Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth and Green streets—Rev. George A. Lyon, D. D., of Erie, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. George Patton, of Seneca, N. Y., 8 P. M.

Second United Presbyterian Church, Race near Sixteenth streets—Rev. George Patton, 4 P. M.

Tenth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets—Rev. Dr. McCosh, 4 P. M.

Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and Wharton streets—Rev. C. J. Hunter, 10½ A. M.

Greenwich Street Presbyterian Church, Third and Greenwich streets—Rev. Jos. Lannan, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Major C. H. McCreery, 7½ P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Lombard streets—Rev. W. G. E. Agnew, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Sprol, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, Falls of Schuylkill—Rev. Mr. Rigart, 10½ A. M.

Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue—Rev. Mr. Babb, 10½ A. M.; Rev. S. Halstead at Children's Church, 4 P. M.; Rev. T. M. Stevenson, 8 P. M.

Spring Garden Presbyterian Church—Rev. Robert Irvine, D. D., 10½ A. M.; Rev. John M. Smith, 8 P. M.

Woodland Presbyterian Church, Pine, near Forty-second street—Rev. E. Hale, 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. Dr. Jacobus, 10½ A. M.; Rev. William Irvin, 7½ P. M.

Penn Square Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chesnut—Rev. Dr. Nichols, 4 P. M.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—Ever since the discovery of petroleum, its utilization as a fuel, especially for the generation of steam, has engaged the attention of engineers, and innumerable experiments have been made, but until recently without practical results. None of the methods that have been tried hitherto have produced the perfect combustion that is necessary if the oil is to be brought into general use as a fuel, and in the most promising experiments, such as those carried on under the auspices of the Navy Department, a deposit of solid carbon resulted that speedily closed up the tubes of the boiler and baffled the engineers. It was the general opinion among engineers, however, that there was a way, and almost of necessity a very simple one, for producing the perfect combustion of the oil which would render its application to steam boilers safe and desirable. It is believed that this method has now been discovered and the great problem solved by the invention of Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson, by which the petroleum is vaporized by means of superheated steam, and then *burned in combination with superheated steam*. In this way the petroleum itself does not come in contact with the flame, while by opening a jet of highly heated steam into the vapor of the oil a more perfect combustion and a more intense heat are produced than by any other known method. This invention has been brought to such a state of perfection that it can readily be applied to boilers of every description, and there appears to be no reason why, in a large number of instances at least, it should not bring petroleum into use for steam-generating purposes as a substitute for coal and other fuels. For some time past the apparatus of Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson has been in practical operation at the hollowware foundry of Barrows, Savery & Co., Front and Reed streets, and yesterday it was inspected by a number of members of the press and others interested. The saving in the cost of fuel is estimated at from thirty to fifty per cent., and it does the work in a much better manner than coal ever did. With the petroleum it is easy to maintain a constant equal pressure of sixty pounds of steam per gauge, whereas with coal the pressure could scarcely ever be raised above fifty, and when heavy work was being done it was not possible to keep a pressure of more than twenty-five or thirty pounds per gauge. The importance of keeping an equal pressure at all times will be apparent to all who use steam in factories and mills, and as there is no cleaning of fires or throwing on fresh fuel, it is easy to regulate the apparatus so that a constant and uniform heat is maintained without the slightest difficulty. This invention seems to be particularly applicable to locomotive engines, and in order to make a practical test the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has turned over one of its locomotives to Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson for the purpose of experiment. There are doubtless many matters of detail with regard to the application of this method of burning petroleum that require to be perfected before it can be brought into universal use, but the main problem appears to be solved satisfactorily, and the rest is but a question of time and ingenuity.

A SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—On Wednesday a man entered the liquor store of David Giltinan, Dock street, below Granite, and purchased a gallon of brandy valued at $12. In payment he handed Mr. Giltinan $30, and stating that the brandy was purchased for a sick friend, asked that a check might be given in change, as he desired to send it, with the brandy, to said friend. The apparently reasonable request was complied with, the stranger receiving a check for $18 on the National Bank of Commerce. The purchaser then left. Yesterday the same individual entered a store in the upper part of the city and bought a lot of goods. Having completed his purchases, he handed the proprietor a check for $480, and telling him that he would call again for the goods and change, left. The storekeeper at once proceeded to the Bank of Commerce and presented the check, but was refused payment on account of having no voucher. Mr. Giltinan was then sent for, when, on arriving, he recognized the check as the one he had drawn on the day previous for $18. The "sharper" had by some means skilfully changed $18 into $480, and used the storekeeper as a "tool." Explanations followed, the storekeeper still held his goods, and Mr. Giltinan made just $18 by the operation. N. B.—The stranger has not yet called for his change.

THE ESAU OUTRAGE.—Charles Brown, alias Meyers, an old convict and a pardoned jail-bird, has been arrested by Detective Jordan, of New York, on information furnished him by officers here. Brown is one of the trio that committed the outrage and robbery on the Esau family, in Germantown, on the night of the 27th of March last. Detective Levy this morning left, with a requisition from the Governor, to bring Brown to this city for trial.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-second anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, June 2. The proceedings will be of an unusually interesting character, and will include vocal and instrumental music, addresses, etc.

PUGILISTIC.—Officer O'Farrell, of the Fourteenth district, yesterday arrested a chap named Oliver Appleton whilst he was employed in the delectable occupation of attempting to "put a head" on a man on Armat street, Germantown.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The International Coopers' Union, No. 4, of this city, are on a strike.

—Our citizens should look out for their residences themselves. No help need be expected from the Milesian police force, so long as the Fenian movement continues.

—Quite a delegation of Philadelphia boatmen left last night to attend the race at Annapolis between the Quaker City four of this city and the Naval Academy crew.

—There is an active fight in the Eighteenth Legislative district. Dr. James N. Marks has been solicited to enter his name on the list of candidates.

—The Atlantic Base-Ball nine of Brooklyn arrived in this city this morning. They play the Intrepid this afternoon, should the weather be favorable.

—Representatives Smith of Harrisburg, Deininger of Lebanon, Dill of Union, Harvey of Elk, and Dimmick of Wayne, were in the city yesterday.

—The new drive connecting Green street with the Girard Avenue Bridge through the Park is being pushed rapidly to completion.

—The tavern-keepers are in tribulation. The "Milesians" of Daniel have run up large bills, but "nary a cent" do they pay.

—Kamerly, of Select Council, yesterday made another raid on the Highway Department. Keep it up, Doctor.

—General Mulholland is at present engaged in drilling the police force in military tactics according to Upton.

—The Legion of Honor intend decorating the graves in Odd Fellows' Cemetery on Sunday next.

—The rain of last night will serve to send up the price of strawberries for a day or two.

—The fruit venders are complaining of the small profit made on the sale of bananas.*

—Suburban residences are in demand at present.

REGISTER'S DECISION.—General William A. Leech, Register of Wills, to-day delivered the following decision in the case of the will of Mary Jane Mitchell, deceased:—

"In the matter of the petition to revise the letters of administration in the estate of Mary Jane Mitchell, deceased. Upon September 20, 1869 letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Jane Mitchell, deceased, were granted unto Frances Clark Hulbut, the only sister of decedent. Upon December 23, 1869, Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., filed a petition to have the letters revoked, alleging in said petition that the decedent made a will dated March 24, 1865, in which she devised the residue of her estate unto the Orphans' Society of the City of Philadelphia and the Indigent Widows' Society, and also alleging that said will was in existence after her death and in the possession or control of the administratrix. A citation was issued December 24, 1869, upon said petition, the administratrix appeared in pursuance thereof, and several hearings in the matter took place. A copy of said alleged will was offered before the Register, and its admission to probate in lieu of the original, requested.

"Now, upon consideration of the foregoing facts, and after the testimony offered, it appearing to the Register that it has not been proven that the will of the said testatrix was in existence at the time of her death, nor that the said testatrix had at any time the possession of said will, and it further appearing that the copy offered for probate has not been signed by the testatrix, now to wit, May 26, 1870, it is ordered by the Register that the said copy be refused admission to probate, and that further proceedings in the matter be discontinued, and that the prayer of said petition to have the said letters of administration revoked be disallowed.

"WILLIAM B. LEECH, Register."

FENIANS.—A wag last night accosted a couple of the members of Frishmuth's Cavalry, at Passyunk road and German street, and stating that he was a Deputy United States Marshal, arrested them in the name of the United States. The men were in full uniform and were going to their armory. This they tried to explain to the "wag," but he could not (!) understand them. They were Germans, and he spoke English alone. A rich scene followed. The poor Teutons were stripped of their arms and uniforms. Down on their knees they went, and begged, and prayed, and protested that they were not Irish. At length, when the joke had been carried far enough, they were allowed to return to their homes. The affair created an immense amount of amusement for those who happened to witness it.

A NEW DODGE.—Yesterday afternoon a chap named John McCann stepped on the front platform of one of the Market street cars and commenced collecting the "fares." The car was crowded and the conductor was unaware of John's presence until he accosted a passenger for his ticket, when he received the reply "I do not pay twice for a ride." The conductor, somewhat surprised, asked the passenger who he had paid, when he pointed to McCann, who was in the act of collecting seven cents from another party. John was "necked" and Alderman Clark sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night an individual named Finley Baird, residing at Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, whilst laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens* jumped into the Delaware at Coates street wharf and attempted to drown himself. The Harbor Police sent a boat to his assistance, but he refused to use it. Officer Shugranch finally hauled him out and locked him up for the night.

ROBBERY AND ARSON.—On the night of the 23d instant the stable of Enoch Rex, at Chesnut Hill, was entered and robbed of a set of harness, valued at thirty dollars, and eight pairs of chickens. The same night a frame barn belonging to William Miller, situated on Union avenue, was fired, and the roof partially destroyed. It is supposed that the same parties did both jobs.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—About 3 o'clock this morning Officer O'Donnell, of the Eighteenth district, discovered the cellar door of the grocery store of James Kelley, on William street, below Richmond, on fire. He extinguished the flames, and on making an examination found that the door had been saturated with coal oil, and matches scattered all around.

FATAL RESULT.—The lad Robert McClosky, who was injured yesterday at Brown's drug store, Fifth and Chesnut streets, by falling through a hatchway, died at the Pennsylvania Hosaital this morning.

S. P. C. A.—Last evening one George Jones driver of a cart, was arrested at Front and Coates streets for cruelly belaboring an overladen animal. Alderman Cahill held him for a further hearing.

DROWNING CASE.—A workman named Patrick Kelley, employed on the stone scow Union, lying in the Schuylkill at Locust street wharf, fell overboard about 6 o'clock this morning and was drowned.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Fifth district this morning reported having found open the doors of 11 houses during last night.

MEMORIAL DAY.

HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 2,
DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

EXTRACT.

VI. The following General Committee of Arrangements is hereby announced, to whom contributions of flowers and evergreens may be sent at Room No. 1, No. 413 CHESNUT Street, prior to 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., at which time and place the Post will rendezvous, viz.:—

Comrades Robert L. Orr, Robert L. Bodine, F. A. Osbourn, J. W. De Witt, M. D., T. W. Merrihew, D. Newlin Fell, H. A. Widdefield, John L. Burtt, M. D., J. W. Scott, Ellis P. Phipps, J. Spencer Smith, R. Duncan Coombs, B. F. Paris, William R. Peddle, L. H. Marvin, Edwin Palmer, J. Thomas Elliott, William H. Myers, and William M. Smith.

By command of
SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, P. C.
CHARLES S. GREENE, Post Adjutant. 1t

HO! FOR POINT AIRY ISLAND.
This cool summer resort (on the Delaware) has been improved and refitted at great expense, and will reopen for visitors SUNDAY, 29th instant. Boat leaves first wharf below South street every 10 minutes. Fare reduced to 6 cents, round trip.
N. B.—Refreshments of all kinds served in first-class style. Moderate prices. 5 27 2t*

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MOTTET, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the above-mentioned estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those who have claims against the same present them without delay to
J. FREDERICK LIST, Conveyancer,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, May 27, 1870. 5 27 6t

DRY GOODS.
AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
THE FOLLOWING LIST OF GOODS CAN BE HAD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, 62 and 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 37 cents.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH.
DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 62c
BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 37 cent
400 DOZENS
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ to 50 cts
400 DOZENS
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18 to 37 cents.
KID GLOVES, $1.
KID GLOVES, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, the best Gloves in America for $1; every shade.
PARASOLS, NEW STYLES.
LACE COLLARS.
LACE CHEMISETTES.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1·25.
THE NEW PATENT SKIRT.
NONPAREIL SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·25.
WHITE AND BLUE CLOTHS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
NEW SHADES OF FRENCH LINENS, FOR SUITS
4-4 MATTINGS, 25 cents.
4-4 MATTINGS, 30 cents.
4-4 MATTINGS, RED CHECKS.
5-4 MATTINGS, WHITE AND RED.
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER STORE.
"PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
5 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

THE FINE ARTS.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
5 18 PHILADELPHIA.